Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

THE GRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 108 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrame.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Framisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Manila,	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Nagasaki,	Shimonoski
Kobe	Newchwang	Sourabaya,
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan (Manchuria.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,00 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,0000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 5000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 1200,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deopsits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the nams of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allwed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Price on application.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 300 KHANDIES GROUNDNUT SEED.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1918, at 4 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the godown of Multani, at the corner of Baroda Street and Argyle Street, Dana Bunder the following:—

By order of Ganeshlal Sobhagmal, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Sha Manchand Valchand:—

300 Khandies Groundnut seed, thick, Kolapur, Sholapur and Barsi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day on weighing the same at the cost of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 109 BORAS OF LOOSE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AND A BIG LOT OF GUNNY BAG PIECES.

Under instructions from the Insurance Company Concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Godown No. 87, Parel Road next to the Fire Brigade Station in the Godown of Messrs. JAGSIBHOY VISRAM and Co., the following:—

109 Boras of loose cotton (slightly damaged) such as red cotton, lep cotton, coloured bondas, bonda ends, cylinder stripings and cleaning cotton etc., also a big lot of gunny bag pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF 83 CASES INDIGO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the firm of Mooltani Mangoomal Hasanand at Naran Dhuru Street Barbhaya Mohola.

(2) Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Tilum Viraiya and Koper Subhaiya and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Dhantoo Vyankat Subhaiya:—

40 cases, indigo.

(3) Under instructions from the mortgagee, Multani Mangoomal Hasanand and on account and risk of the following mortgagors:—

(a) On account and risk of Dhantoo Vyankat Subhaiya:—

10 cases indigo.

(b) On account and risk of Cheena Koderrao Gowindrao Patange:—

12 cases indigo.

By order of the Concerned:—

21 cases indigo.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 7th May, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will by order of Sheth Ullamlul Trikamdas and at his Godown at Moodi Bazar, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned cases of Japanese camphor on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Dayabhai Ambalal.

25 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins, each tin of ¼lb. containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

On account and at the risk of Miyan Ismail Gora.

25 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins each tin of ¼ lb., containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MAY, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF MARBLE STATUES, AND TAPESTRY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Medows Street, Fort.

Ex. S. S. "FRIETALLI BANDARIE"

A valuable consignment of rich marble statues, etc., comprising white and coloured marble figures, statues on different subjects garden statues, marble animal models such as dogs, birds, tigers, marble electric hall lamps, jewel boxes, pedestals, pillars, flower vases etc.

Also a consignment of rich tapestry of various colours and designs.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1918.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
WONDERFUL CURES IN POONA DISTRICT.

FREE INTERVIEWS.
5, Sollyflood Road, near Race Course.
MAY 9, 10, 11.
May 9 & 10—Hours 10 to 1 and 4 to 8 p.m.
May 11—Hours 10 to 1 p.m.

Poona gentleman writes 3rd May:—
"My friend has spoken to me of the wonderful cure effected in his son by your medicine."

Another 2nd May:—
"I am exceedingly glad to read from yours of 28th that Rev. Walters' medicines have wrought such a marvellous change in your health within such a short time. I take delight in informing you that my wife has been declared by Doctor to be perfectly cured."

Another:—
"It is due to the medicine that I can stand the great strain of my work."

Patient ill many years, very weak and thin, poor appetite, terrible cough. Puts on weight rapidly and recently declared by eminent I.M.S. Doctor after examination: "Lungs perfectly sound."
Another consumption, asthma, chronic bronchitis. Completely cured. Strong and healthy. Large increase of weight.
Both the above were declared almost "HOPELESS" by eminent Doctor.

LIEUT.-COLONEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
Writes 29th April:—
"On 20th April (a day after commencing the remedy) a distinct change for the better was felt, pains in the chest were no longer noticeable, breathing was free and your patient felt more brisk and alert, and commenced to sleep better and this improvement continues. Sputum has considerably lessened in quantity. I should like to say that I am greatly pleased with the result of the treatment up to the present."
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd). W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas" Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

LEAVE OFF IDLE TALK—GRASP OPPORTUNITIES—Learn Sugar Manufacture, and start Industries. I teach the best, profitable and reliable cheap Mysore Method, in two months for hundred rupees fees only. For particulars send stamp. SAWAI MADHAORAO, Agent, Home Rule Balm, Malad, Bombay. 4160

"YOUNG PATRIOT"—A new weekly organ of National Service, in English, will be shortly started at Nagpur. Subscription Rs. 5 per annum, including postage. Intending subscribers should immediately register their names. MANAGER "Young Patriot," Savitri Press, Nagpur. 4129

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of PADLOCKS. 1¼in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS. 1¼in. size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SHORT-HAND TYPISTS, with office experience. Apply CLUBWALLA, 50, Church Gate Street. 4165

WANTED.—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. E. MOSES, Dispensary near Dongri Bazaar. 4166

WANTED.—CLERK for supervision, Gujerati knowing Marathi will be preferred. See DHUNJIBHOY BARAFFWALA, Crawford Market. 4167

WANTED FOR THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—Two smart HALL PORTERS, must have held similar positions. Age from 25 to 35. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER. 4163

WANTED—Competent ACCOUNTANTS with practical experience of Gujarati Accounts. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, 21, Churchgate Street. 4182

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two TYPISTS with brief size machines, temporarily. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4177

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Main Hospital Khandwa on Rs. 60 plus conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per mensem with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to:—Offg: CIVIL SURGEON, Nimar, Khandwa. 4099

WANTED.—Experienced CASHIER and BOOK KEEPER, HEAD and ASSISTANT CLERKS for an up-country Mill. Apply sharp stating experience and lowest salary expected to Box No. 231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4178

WANTED for a short period, a month to 6 weeks, a first class SHORTHAND-TYPIST, must be well experienced in general office routine and quick. Good salary to a suitable person. Apply Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4168

WANTED.

WANTED.—2 Centrifugal 6 in. PUMPS. 2 PORTABLE 8 to 10 B.H.P. ENGINES. Apply to CHIEF OFFICER, Shikarpur Municipality, stating terms and particulars. 4162

WANTED.—Early, in the vicinity of Fort, one large ROOM and two or more smaller ones, suitable for showroom and offices. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 229, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4173

WANTED—CROSS-COMPOUND CORLISS CONDENSING ENGINE, 300 to 400 horsepower, and Lancashire Boilers 150 to 165 lbs. steam pressure per sq. in. Submit detailed specifications and lowest prices to. THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO. LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 3617

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT complete. May be seen on application at the BANK OF BOMBAY. 4164

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

FOR SALE.—DODGE CAR in perfect order. Sparingly used. Owner leaving station. Further particulars from Box No. 232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4179

FOR SALE BY AUCTION—On TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1918, two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at Lonavla. Apply to BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, or Shroff and Dinshaw, Solicitors, Fort. 4181

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—1 FINISHER Scutcher (Lord Bros); 1 FINISHER Scutcher (Howard and Bulough) each to produce 37 in. lap; 1 CAST IRON, double Boss Split PULLEY 4-1/2ft by 24in. face bore with bush 5in.; 1 RIB MACHINE, top and bottom needles about 22.000 and other Hoisery sundries. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, The KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WG. CO., LTD., Haines Road, Byculla. 4169

TO BE LET.

TO LET—LOFTY GODOWN immediately in Fort, at the corner of Mody Street and Bread Lane. Apply HAJI ALI MOHAMED HAJI TARMAHOMED, Mamadevi, Namda Bazaar, Bombay. 4149

TO SUB-LET.—Portion of a large OFFICE ROOM, centrally situated on Hornby Road, with electric lights and telephone conveniences. Apply Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4180

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SUB-BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on the 13th instant at Byculla (opposite the Parsee Statue).

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th May, 1918. 4170

THE BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1918, at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the report of the Directors and Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1918.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To alter Bye-law No. 83 by substituting in place of the words "15th day of May," the words, "20th day of June," after the words, "On or before the", in line 5.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Manager.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 16th May to 31st May, both days inclusive. 4171

READY FOR SALE.

WANTED OFFERS for the following Machines:—

4 Dry doubling frames of 300 spindles.
1 Drum winding machine, 30 drums.
4 Universal Pirn winding machines of 20 spindles each.
1 Cheese winding machine, 80 drums.
2 Warping machines.
2 Intermediate Asa Leese, 1895.
4 Roving frames Asa Leese, 1895.

Apply to Box No. 226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4155

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CERTIFICATE for three ORDINARY SHARES Nos. 1716/1718 of the KANKNARRAH Co., Ltd., registered in the name of Chandolall Pranlall, has been LOST and that application for the issue of duplicate certificate in respect thereof has been made by the registered holder to the Company's Managing Agents, Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co., Calcutta, to whom any objection should be made within three months from the date below-mentioned. The public are cautioned against dealing in any way with these shares.

For and on behalf of the
Kanknarrah Co., Ltd.,
JARDINE SKINNER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

4, Clive Row,
Calcutta, 24th April, 1918. 4175

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANDHI BALDEODAS JAYCHAND, of Unjah in Baroda State, eldest son and manager of the property left joint by the deceased Gandhi Jaychand Panachand, has contracted to sell the property being a shop No. 547, situated in the Lashkar Sadar Bazar at Poona. All persons intending to purchase or acquire any sort of interest therein, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing, at his office at Girgaon Back Road, before entering into any such transactions with respect to the said property, else they would do so at their own risk.

Dated 3rd May, 1918.

MANILAL H. MEHTA,
Purchaser's Pleader.

4176

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDJI BHIMJI has contracted to sell to our client, HAJI AYUB HAJI SHARIFF, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, situate on the western side of Girgaum Pallow or Breach Candy Road at the corner of Old Sonapur Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (formerly of Bhuleshwar), within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (including the moieties of the passages and gullies on the western and southern sides of the hereditaments now being described) 157 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 2125 and Street No. 234 and bearing Collector's Old No. 127, New No. B/997, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 4/8760 and all which said premises are bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Pallow or Breach Candy Road, on the West by a sweeper's passage or gully (one moiety of which belongs to the hereditaments now being described) and beyond that by the property of Dhobi Morar Ramji, on the North by the said Old Sonapur Lane and on the South by a drain or passage (one moiety of which belongs to the hereditaments now being described) and beyond that partly by the property of Dhanjishaw Hormusji Sidhva and partly by the property of Dhobi Morar Ramji.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4183

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIMATLAL JIWABHAI PATEL, of Bombay, Motala Gujrathi Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Cotton Waste Merchant, residing at Damul Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

Bai CHANDRAMANI, widow of HIMATLAL JIWABHAI PATEL, of Bombay, Motala Gujrathi Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Ratilal Navnitlal and Madhusuden, the minor sons of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand, nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of April, 1918.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4174

MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 3 per tube and 15 for Special.

Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.

Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.

Agents Wanted.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS AGENCY,
BOMBAY 16.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Commencing next Saturday, 11th May
The Great English Play
THE LATE
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
SUPPORTED BY
Miss HILDA MORRE
(St. James's Theatre).
Miss MARY YORKE
(Late of His Majesty's Theatre).
Mr. JAMES LINDSAY
(Savoy Theatre).
Miss MAY LESLIE STUART
(Savoy Theatre).
Miss MARY HEMINGWAY
(St. James's Theatre).
Mr. ROLAND PERTWEE
(Haymarket Theatre).
Mr. NORMAN FORBES
(St. James's Theatre).
In a six-reel screen version of
Sir Alexander Pinero's celebrated Stage success
THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"

The tragedy of a woman who sought in vain to put herself right with Society.

THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"

The greatest play of England's greatest playwright, the drama that holds life up to the mirror and shows it true in every line and wrinkle—that portrays existence, not as we picture it in day dreams, but as it relentlessly works itself out in fact—that handles in masterly fashion the real web and woof of man and womankind experiences.

STARRING Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER

As the high souled Debonnaire and susceptible Aubrey Tanqueray.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-45 TO-NIGHT 10

CINEMA HIT OF THE YEAR.
Mr. E. H. Du CASSE presents
"The Lost Chord"
All-British Clarendon 5-reel Masterpiece.
A picturisation of Sullivan's famous song
Produced and Performed by a
London Star Company
headed by
CONCORDIA MERREL
and
MALCOLM KEEN
"JANITOR'S WIFE'S TEMPTATION"
(A screamingly funny film) and
Latest Pathe Gazette
Entire change to-morrow with
MADAME PETROVA
in
"EXTRAVAGANCE"

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

NOTE:—As the programmes presented by Mr. Du Casse are the longest in Bombay it has been decided to start the first show at 6-30 every evening from next Saturday. It will then conclude in good time for patrons to return home to dinner.

THE GIRL AND THE GAME
HELEN HOLMES in this new stupendous railroad serial has reached the pinnacle of her astounding career. Former thrills which she has enacted are paled into insignificance by the magnitude of her breathless undertakings in this amazing production.
See this marvellous serial of thrills and suspense. Don't be one of the disappointed hundreds. Go now!

At your favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM GIRGAUM.

Time and prices as usual.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

YOUR FAVOURITE, PEARL WHITE, IN
"The Fatal Ring"

BOMBAY'S BEST WAR PICTURES:
"History of the Great War"
British Landing in France; The Men from Mons; A Glimpse of British Sea-Power.

PATHE GAZETTE.—SPARKLING COMIC.

DAILY: 7, 8-45, 10-30. MATINEES—SATURDAY 5; SUNDAY 3-30 & 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In all the Leading London Musical Successes
To-Night Tuesday 7th May
The Beautiful and Tuneful Musical Comedy
'THE HAPPY DAY'
From Daly's Theatre, London
Wednesday 8th May
In aid of
the Seamen's Institute Building Fund:
"HIGH JINKS"
Thursday 9th and Friday 10th May
The Great Daly's Theatre Success:
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Saturday, 11th May
The Great Gaiety Theatre Musical Comedy
"THEODORE & Co."
Sunday 12th May at 5-30 p.m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"THE ARCADIANS"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

AMUSEMENTS.

2 Last Two Nights of 2
PRESENT GALA ATTRACTION
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.
THE
Gaiety Revue & Comedy Co.
presents
THE "QUIPS"
also
IDAHO
In the Sensational Shooting Act.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
The ever Popular Comedian
LAURA DIAMOND
Vocalist.
C. MORRIS
Comedian & Dancer.
Above will be preceded by a
NEGRO COMEDY
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
Thursday May 9th.
Grand Triple Attraction
Opening Debut
OF THE
MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
Introducing
Cathedral Chimes
Tubular Bells
Fluto-plane
Sleigh Bells
Aluminium Organ Chimes, etc.
A REAL TREAT
For our Music Loving Patrons
MISS F. SHIRLEY—Soubrette.
MR. W. SHIRLEY—Balladist.
In addition
THE GAIETY CO.
will present
Novel Varieties and a Farcical Sketch
THE BROKEN DOLL
A yell from start to finish
Above will be preceded by
THE WAYS OF MEN

THE EMPIRE

To-night 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A DREAM OF BEAUTY
THE
DEVIL'S ASSISTANT
Featuring
The Popular Star
Miss MARGARITA FISCHER
Miss MARGARITA FISCHER
Miss MARGARITA FISCHER
A tremendously powerful story with a moral portraying the ravages of opiates—the terrible drugs which drive the user to deeds of desperation—enslave her will and drive her to the very threshold of madness.

EMPIRE COMEDIES
MAX LINDER
MAX LINDER
MAX LINDER
The Great Comedian after a great interval will appear at
THE EMPIRE
in one of the funniest situations that he has ever created:
'MAX SHOULD WEAR BRACES'

CLARKE'S CIRQUE.

LAST FEW DAYS.

TO-NIGHT GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The Wonderful Aeroplane Act—Most sensational.—Ever seen in any Circus Don't miss it.

The Acrobates on Horse back.

The Marvellous Trampoline Act.

The Wonerful Summersolting and Double Pirouetting on Horse back.

William Ginnett the Comic Man.

The Clowns with New Fun and Jocks and other turns.

Saturday and Sunday afternoon at 6-30 Gold Watches are given away to the Children.

Each Child entering will stand an equal chance of winning one of these splendid Gold Watches. All Children are admitted at quarter price from As. 2 to Rs. 1 at the 6-30 p.mm., shows on Saturday and Sunday when the watches will be given away.

Clarke's Cirque: The High Class and Best Show on Earth!!

Booking at Rose & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Whist drive with prizes on Lawn and Dancing on Tennis Court, both commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

SATURDAY, May 11.

The next despatch of letter mails for the United States of America and Canada by the Pacific route *via* Calcutta closes at Bombay at 19 (hours). Only articles superscribed "*via* Pacific Mail" will be despatched by this route.

SUNDAY, May 12.

Mail for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, etc., to close at G. P. O. at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Clarke's Cirque, at Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The Quips."

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0 and 8-45.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17 B. B. & C. I. Ry. Battalion, (I. D. F.), will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Chowpatty Bandstand, this evening from 6 to 8 (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday, the 12th May. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

THE FORECAST OF SUGAR CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Guma expects the Cuban crop to be 3,250,000 tons.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Coal shares were again neglected and beyond a little demand for Burrakurs there was no inquiry. The miscellaneous and industrial section was not at all well patronised, the turn over being very small. Jute mill shares attracted most attention and ruled steady to firm throughout the day, although fluctuations brought Clives from Rs. 218-8 to 214 and Kamarhattys from Rs. 608-8 to Rs. 600. The general tone of the market was better. The following were the latest quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 41; Gopalichuck 10.

Jute:—Budge Budge (ord) 643; Clive (ord) 218-8; Delta (ord) 625; Fort Gloster (ord) 690; Fort William (ord) 307; Howrah (ord) 44; Hooghly (ord) 76-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 603; Kanknarrah (ord) 734; Kelvin (ord) 730; Kinnison (ord) 970; Lawrence (ord) 480; Lansdowne (ord) 340; Northbrook (ord) 51 s.l.; Reliance (ord) 39; Union (ord) 700.

Tea:—Alal 18; Hattikira 20.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 19-8; Baraset Basirhat Railway 83; Bengal Brass 28-4; Behar Oil 36; Britannia Biscuits 12-4 s.l.; Burn and Co., 6 per cent. (Pref) 101; Eastern Paint 104; Howrah Amita Railway 115; Kalyanpur Lime 17-4.

Government Paper 1/2 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-8 to Rs. 64-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 65 to Rs. 65-4

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

ITS CONTRIBUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund held on Monday the 29th April 1918, the following donations were sanctioned, viz:—

Montenegrin Red Cross & Relief Fund £1,000.

Blue Cross Fund Rs. 5,000.

Soldiers' Guild, Kirkee, Rs. 12,000.

RECEIPTS.

Contributions received in cash Rs. 55,62,448-7-7; contributions from the Bombay Municipality, on account of Lady Hardinge War Hospital Rs. 30,000; contributions from Commissioner of Police, on account of American Mission Hospital Basra Rs. 5,076; contributions received in securities (3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 6,600; 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963 Rs. 11,000) Rs. 17,600; interest received Rs. 3,33,929-4-2; total Rs. 59,49,053-11-9.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief etc.—St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot Rs. 5,000; Belgian Relief Fund Rs. 67,846-11; Servian Red Cross Fund Rs. 22,559-1-6; Montenegrin Red Cross Fund Rs. 3,750; Royal Army Temperance Association Rs. 6,500; Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots etc.) Rs. 5,43,466-15-4; Red Cross War Fund Rs. 74,418-9-9; St. John & British Red Cross Associations Rs. 75,000; Sind Women's Branch Red Cross Association Rs. 2,000; St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers & Sailors in London Rs. 15,000; King George's Fund for Sailors Rs. 14,091-12-10; Disabled Officers' (Naval & Military) Fund Rs. 7,045-15; for improving the amenities of the Troops Rs. 30,000; Bombay Women's Branch of the Joint War Committee Rs. 90,000; Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund Rs. 2,70,800; Poona Women's Branch War and Relief Fund Rs. 1,550; Sind Women's Branch War and Relief Fund Rs. 10,000; Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika Rs. 73,847-3-11; for the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs Rs. 10,000; Fund for Destitute Belgian Children Rs. 29,709-13-6; for relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Divn., Rs. 15,000; for relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia Rs. 3,000; for relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur District Rs 5,000; for relief of wounded Soldiers and relations of deceased Soldiers in Satara District Rs. 5,000; Commandant Military Depot Deolali Rs. 1,000; East Indies Station Naval Fund Rs. 17,000; Willingdon Club for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Poona Rs. 10,000; Men's Club of Amara Rs. 3,000; Soldiers' & Sailors' Institute at Aden Rs. 5,000; Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre Rs. 29,481-12-3; Willingdon Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers Rs. 50,000; Soldiers' Recreation Club in Belgaum Rs. 10,000; for the building of an active Service Recreation Hut for Troops Rs. 15,000; Recreation Rooms and Institutes for the new furlough Camps in Deolali Rs. 40,000; Payments for comforts etc. to Troops (Thro' Women's Br.) Rs. 4,000; Allowances etc. paid to meet appeals for assistance Rs. 58,287-12-3; St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun Rs. 6,000; Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital Rs. 15,06,093-12-8; Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona Rs. 30,000; Grant towards electric installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona Rs. 10,000; Grant for the purchase of a Billiard table for the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital Rs. 1,600; Purchases and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars Rs. 1,43,711-5-5; Sundries (Stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports etc.) Rs. 18,916-10-2; total Rs. 33,39,679-7-11; balance at credit of Current Account in Bank of Bombay on 30-4-1918 Rs. 1,01,524-3-10; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay Rs. 6,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe custody (par value) Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 Rs. 2,600; Indian War Loan (earmarked for his Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund) Rs. 15,00,000; India Treasury Bills (cost Rs. 3,90,250.) Rs. 26,09,374 3-10; grand total Rs. 59,49,053-11-9.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT AND WAR ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I understand from reliable quarters that the Imperial Government did not even have the curtesy to send a reply to 2 telegraphic reminders said to have been despatched by the Local Government re: War Allowance to Indian Subordinates of Government. If necessity to resort to strictest economy owing to the war has been the obstacle in the way of the proposed war allowance being granted to the Indian subordinates in receipt of beggarly salaries, I am at a lost to know why a member of the Imperial Council does not for the same reason propose a resolution to have the salary (highest ever drawn in any country) of the Viceroy and those of Governors and other Officers amounting to more than Rs. 5,000 reduced by 25 per cent. By what conception of duty, do the Imperial Government deem it prudent to deprive the wretched paid Subordinates of their just dues. It is a notorious fact that scales of pay at present obtaining in 99 per cent. Government Departments, have not been revised for a decade and a half. It is monstrous not to revise them now nor to grant any allowance. Do not Government know that genuine sympathy creates love but indifference begets discontent.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM.

AWARDED
GOLD MEDALS.

A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
A boon to toiled heart
To refresh and rejoice
IS
A CUP OF
PEARSE'S
COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE.

COFFEE
ROASTED BY GAS
AND GROUND BY ELECTRICITY
TO BE HAD OF
All respectable Dealers
AND AT

BAKER'S CONFECTIONER & CATERER PEARSE & Co. NAVY CO TRACTOR

BOYCOTT OF LIQUOR.

FURTHER PROGRESS AT BANDRA.

The laudable lead given by the people of Bassein in boycotting their local liquor shops and in resolving to renounce liquor has been followed by other villages in Salsette, and some of the liquor shop-keepers, it appears, are making sweet-tongued overtures to the headmen to induce the people to come back to their fold by the most tempting bait of a big drop in prices, which has been contemptuously refused.

On Sunday a crowded meeting of the fishing folk of Bandra was held at Coliwada at which their vicar was present. It was here resolved to boycott the Bandra liquor shops *in toto*. Meetings of Mahomedans and Hindus are also to shortly take place. It is believed that nothing short of social ostracism and religious ex-communication is necessary to put a stop to the evil of drink. Some of the spiritual leaders are seriously considering their position in the matter. On Sunday night some able-bodied Christian fishermen did patrol duty at the Coliwada liquor shop to watch and take down the names of black legs. The fisher community of Bandra was only a few decades ago a very prosperous people possessing plenty of lands, cattle, jewellery and ready cash. They were hale and hearty and were in all respects worthy of being the "Sons of the Sea." From such enviable position they drifted to a woeful state. They are suffering from a chronic state of indebtedness and poverty. The sad contrast is easily accountable. Some thirty or forty years ago bottle of the best toddy liquor cost four *Indias* (four pice and four pies) whereas subsequently this liquor was sold at six annas and now it has been altogether stopped and the most besotting spirits substituted and sold at such prohibitive prices as Rs. 1-12 for a bottle of *bewda* and Re. 0-14-0 for *rasee*. Though such a change in the prices of liquor has taken place the people did not in the least diminish their attachment for drink. Their weddings and festivities were marked by a large consumption of drink. The natural consequence has been that the people were gradually ruined It is fortunate for them that they have now opened their eyes.

There are four country liquor shops at Bandra, the Khari, Coliwada, Nowpada and Danda shops. The total amount obtained by Government from these shops as license fees for the year 1916-17 was Rs. 20,049 whereas at the recent auction sale the highest bids for the shops brought in the fat income of Rs. 96,000. The purchasers of shops at the auction were evidently reckoning without their host being brought up in the belief that those that are habituated to drink *will* drink no matter they may have to beg, borrow or steal or leave their wives and children in slavery. The liquor shop keepers, and for the matter of that the Government may now take a lesson that there is a limit to every thing, and that what was fondly believed to be impossible is actually proved to be possible and that is a "liquor strike."

PETROL RATIONING & PETROL PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Most people would think that before rationing it is necessary to know what supplies are available, but in Bombay it would appear such information had not been obtained or if it was it was got a bit late in the day. Anyhow it is most annoying when one presents a coupon to be told "no petrol to-day," after having paid a most exorbitant price for a book of coupons, this is adding insult to injury.

It would be interesting to know if there are any records kept by the Controller, of the supplies available as against the coupons issued on 1st April plus "further allowances" granted later to various parties.

Petrol rationing in Bombay is being worked in a most unbusinesslike way and to add to it the price charged for, the petrol is simply preposterous. The six anna per gallon Government tax ought most certainly to be repeated, now owners of cars are rationed. Also, all that extra profit put on by the Asiatic, Burma, and other petrol companies during the last year or two should be now taken off. The shortage of petrol in Bombay is not due to the war in any way. Its high time Bombay came into line with Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and had its bulk storage. Bombay the first City in India since when! It is time the Insurance companies threw over "red tape" regarding petrol running through the kerosine pipe once a month and also whichever oil company is responsible for storing petrol in bulk gets a more on and less pow wow.

EIGHT GALLONS A MONTH.

WHERE CAN PETROLEUM BE HAD?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have been publishing the prices of petroleum of different companies, evidently for the information and guidance of the general public, and so far it is very convenient it. But this does not lead the purchaser a white nearer to the trader. Wherever you go to buy "rock-oil" you are offered "red oil," which, I am told, it is simply abominable to burn and nobody seems to know where the oil of the Standard or tolerably good oil of any other company can be had by the gallon, or a tin or a box. Under the circumstances I would request you to supplement the information that you already give by stating the premises or shops of the Companies where their oils can be had.—Yours, etc.

V.

[Perhaps the Standard or other oil companies will oblige.—Editor, "B. C."]

We learn that his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has remitted his contribution of two lakhs of rupees for the war in response to the appeal of the Viceroy. This is in addition to the financial help his Highness has been rendering from the commencement of the war.

COUNT HERTLING AND ALSACE.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPLY.

SOME IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Speaking at the Sorbonne in Paris on the occasion of the anniversary of the protest made by the National Assembly of the Representatives of Alsace-Lorraine against the annexation of their counrty by Germany, M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, made sensational diplomatic revelation—a revelation which again fixes upon Germany the responsibility for the greatest crime in the history of the world. He said:—

Forty-seven years have passed since the day when the people of Alsace-Lorraine were placed under the yoke of the conqueror; never was their will to return to their mother country from which they were torn more strong than at this moment. The protest addressed to the Bordeaux Parliament in the name of the representatives of the Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, and the Moselle and Meurthe remains the symbol of the unchangeable demands of the people annexed by Germany in spite of international law. According to the German Chancellor, these are purely German countries, torn from their rightful owners by continued oppression during centuries up to the day when the French Revolution took to itself what was left after the robbery of former times.

This remarkable method of writing history, which would be astounding if it did not emanate from the successors of the man who falsified the Ems telegram—and from the head of a Government, who had the cynicism to denounce Belgium as having made necessary the invasion of her territory by plotting aggression against the violators of her neutrality. It is not we, it is the Prussian King himself who committed, according to statements made at the time, the criminal act which he carried out when he seized your two provinces in order to justify the pretension that he had no other desire than to recover German territory by incorporating as a right Alsace-Lorraine in his empire.

WILLIAM I'S LETTER TO EX-EMPRESS.

Here is, M. Pichon continued, a document which proves what I have said. It is a letter, some of the contents of which are already known. The ex-Empress Eugenie, to whom it was addressed, recently handed over the original to the keeper of the national archives. The letter was written to her from Versailles on October 26, 1870, by William the Second's grandfather:

"After having made immense sacrifices for its defence, Germany wishes to be sure that the next war will find her better prepared to repel the aggression which we may be certain will be made as soon as France will have prepared her forces and found allies. That alone is the deplorable consideration and not a desire to enlarge our country of which the territory is big enough which obliges me to insist on the cession of territories which has no other object, but to make more remote the point of departure of the French armies which in the future will come to attack us."

Is there no more sweeping argument against the statement of Count Hertling that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was the desire to return to Germany German territories of which she had been dispossessed by French usurpation? Why did the King of Prussia proclaim his determination to take over our provinces? Was it because they were German lands? No. Was it because by an advance into our country he could guarantee German territory against an attack from us? They know it well, these men who, not content with deliberately provoking the most awful of all wars, attempted to drag us into the trap which they had made for the whole of Europe. I have ascertained this by the disclosure of a document drawn up with minute care by the German Chancellery and carefully deposited among its most secret archives. We were only recently able to establish its undoubted authenticity. It bears the signature of Bethmann-Hollweg and is dated July 31, 1914.

GERMAN DEMAND IN 1914.

It is known by the official publication in the German White Book that on that day the Imperial Chancellor, in instructing Baron von Schoen, the German Ambassador in Paris, to notify to us that there was a danger of war. between Germany and Russia. requested the Ambassador to ask us to remain neutral, and to allow us eighteen hours in which to reply. What is not generally known, and what I now reveval, is that the telegram containing these instructions ended with these words:

"If the French Government declares that it will remain neutral, your Excellency will kindly inform it that we must as a guarantee for neutrality demand the handing over the fortresses of Toul and Verdun, which we will occupy and will restore them on the conclusion of the war with Russia. The reply to the last question must reach here before four o'clock on Saturday afternoon."

That is how Germany wished for peace—at the very moment when she was declaring war. That is a sample of her sicerily, while pretending that we compelled her to take up arms in her defence. Such is the price she intended that we should pay for our baseness if we had been infamous enough to betray our Russian Ally and deny our signature as Prussia denies hers by tearing up the treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. Who can say where she would have stopped if we had been base enough to swallow the obvious bait daugled before us by her shameful treachery? The instigators of the war will have tried in vain by the forgery and suppression of documents to escape from the tribunal of the nations and the judgment of posterity. It is no longer only the representatives of the French nation which say to Alsace and to Lorraine. "You will return to your native country."

The question is one of a great coali-tion designed to bar the way to the breakers of the world's peace, and to give the right of international organisation to free peoples. It is the voice of the Old and the New World, from East to West, the prophetic avenging voice which is heard above the din of battles, and strong with the sense of justice. It signifies to the powers of death in the struggle against the powers of life the impossibility of aiming at a victory which would be a defeat for humanity.

KAISER—A SUPERIOR MAN?

A CHINESE WAR ESSAY.

The following brief but pregnant essay is by a Chinese student. Though the language may provoke a smile there can be no question of the sincerity. The essay casts an interesting light on the trend of Chinese feeling, in spite of all the German propaganda—

"The German Kaiser is not the Superior Man as deciphered by the Chinese literature; he is surely a mean fellow containing much fraudish cunnings in his deceited heart. The Superior Man is shown in the merits of excellent heart with much loving kindness to all people; the mean fellow is displayed in the black heart of the ungenerated devils of the hell with much loving kindness only to himself. In the history of China was a Emperor who burn the books and slewed the scholars to extinct the civilizations of the peaceful inhabitants; but he was not success in this crafty tricks, for the civilizations could never be extincted by such dishonourable barbarism means. Now the German Kaiser he also awfully wishing to slave the people and extinct the civilizations of the universe; he also destroy the literatura books, and the arts, and the ships, and mess the people of Allies Nations together with the intermediate outstanding Nations. But he also will not be success, because the Chinese people have sorrowful experience before of such kind of beastly ruler and have committed many violation robberies by the unprincipled brigands in their country, so they join together in the Allies Nations to extinct the German Kaiser in order to restore the universal peace of the globe. Thus it will be clearly seen by whole universal globe that the German Hun Kaiser, he conceal much brutish iniquity in his heart, and is not fit to sit in the pale of the Allies Nations including the Chinese Republic. When the German Army shall come to the stage of the decrepit, then shall the starvation German people see no hopeful outlet for the vengeance and delusion, and the mad dream of Pan-Germanism will vanish forever like morning mist, to the relief of all now struggling in the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom. May Providence grant that this will not be long delayed."—"The Englishman."

WORLD'S GREATEST WIRELESS.

FROM FRENCH COAST TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Henry Wood, the special correspondent of the United Press Association with the French Armies, says:—

The French Navy has just entered the international contest for the honour of building and possessing the most powerful wireless station of the world. In support of its claims that its newly constructed station exceeds all others now in operation, the French Navy has just demonstrated its ability to send messages as far as Australia.

The stations there which registered the messages from the French new naval station were not powerful enough to acknowledge by wireless their receipt, but had the courtesy to reply by ordinary cable to the French wireless communications.

The new French naval wireless station is in reality an acknowledgment of gratitude of the French Navy to the United States for the entrance into the war. The moment America made its formal declaration of war against the enemies of France the French Navy decided to erect immediately a powerful wireless station that would put France into constant and sure touch with America. It was planned, also, as a very effective safeguard against the submarines for the stream of troopships and munition convoys which it was realised would soon be headed for France. A site was accordingly chosen on the French coast where it was most likely that one of the American naval bases would be established, and from where it would be able to pick up with the greatest degree of certainty distress messages for an American boat that might encounter a submarine.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Tuesday, 7th May, 1918.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

The session of the eighteenth Bombay Provincial Conference which commenced in the historic city of Bijapur on Sunday is a momentous one. The Conference is called upon to answer, on behalf of the people of the Presidency, the appeal of the Premier and to express their views with regard to the political destiny which they wish to share in common with the rest of their countrymen. At such a time as this, its deliberations needed to be guided by one who completely enjoys the confidence of the public. In the Hon. Mr. Patel the Conference found such a President. Frankness of view and emphatic expression mark his presidential address, which constitutes a notable and valuable contribution to the discussion of the present situation. What are the needs of the situation? The Viceroy, in his reply to the Premier, has assured him that his "trumpet call" will not fall on deaf ears. So far as the people's leaders are concerned, as Mr. Patel insists, they have been fully alive to the danger to the Empire, and if the country is to-day unprepared to meet it, the fault is not theirs but of the Government of India who should have long ago taken the necessary steps to equip the country for such a contingency. The warning uttered by leaders of Indian opinion from time to time has been a cry in the wilderness. Now the Empire's need is India's opportunity,—India's opportunity to consecrate her vast man-power and her poor resources in the cause of freedom. Will she be allowed to do so in a manner consistent with the self-respect and honour of her people? The prevalent doctrines of Indian military requirements and strategy, Mr. Patel said, have become hopelessly out of date. The old military plan of pouring into India colonial and British soldiers to defend the frontiers against foreign aggression has become impracticable. The need is for statesmanlike measures which will strike the imagination of the people and inspire them to renewed and greater sacrifices in the vindication of a cause their devotion to which has already been proved on the battlefields of three continents. The lapses in the past have been grave, but it is not yet too late to mend. And to mend is to trust the people and thereby to win them.

"The authorities should go in," Mr. Patel emphasised, "for a whole-hearted measure of organizing the whole country from a military point of view without introducing invidious and galling distinctions." The trust to be effective must be complete. It should relate not merely to the needs of the military situation and to the measures that are called for. It must extend to all spheres of the country's activity. It is unnatural to expect the people of this country to raise their sacrifices and their efforts to the height of the great issues involved in the war, unless they are allowed to feel that the worthy destiny, which those sacrifices and those efforts will help other nations to realise, will also be theirs to fulfil. An assurance,—an immediate and definite assurance,—as to the early realisation of such a destiny is, therefore, the only solution of the military problem that India has to solve. This means that what is now wanted is a policy of complete identification of the interests of Government with those of the people who are anxious to serve the Empire as best as they can. The people feel that their interests are bound up with the practical recognition on the part of the Government that "they are free men fighting beside free men for the common heritage of mankind." India is not free, and India wants Britain's pledge to her freedom redeemed in a practical form by the immediate grant of responsible Government as demanded in the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms. Only when this is done, can a complete identification of the interests of the Government with those of the people be secured.

But, though the acceptance of the Congress-League Scheme will redeem Britain's pledge, the Scheme itself does not demand reforms that are new, but rights that have been long overdue. The Scheme merely embodies an old demand for the liberalisation of the system of Government so as to make the country a self-governing member of the British Empire. Or, as Mr. Patel said, it is designed to rectify the unquestionable defects and evils of the existing system of Government. The continued existence of these defects and evils have militated against the growth of mutual trust between the Government and the people, apart from the all-prevailing fact that it has kept the people deprived of their elementary right to be governed by a Government responsible to themselves. The Minto-Morley Scheme of Reforms was indeed a faint effort towards meeting the needs of the country. But whatever little merit it had in its conception, it was whittled down in its application and working to a sham. No one is better entitled than the Hon. Mr. Patel to bear testimony to the ignominous failure of that scheme,—a failure previously determined by the "men on the spot," who, though responsible, in theory, to the Secretary of State and through him to Parliament, are, to all intents and purposes, responsible to none but themselves. The account which he gave of the many difficulties under which a non-official member labours under the present constitution of the Legislative Councils,—which confers an unheard of arbitrary power on the President,—and of "the disappointment, disgust and, above all, humiliation," which are the necessary attendants of his office, forms a tale of bureaucratic arrogance that is only matched by the bureaucratic ineptitude and failure writ large over the history of India under British rule. The wrong done to India by the bureaucracy has been oft-told. If now, in the hour of the Empire's crisis, that wrong is to be continued,—if the bureaucracy is allowed to stultify the expression of the people's views and to thwart their aspirations,—it will be a wrong not to India alone, but to the whole Empire. The note of warning that Mr. Patel struck is therefore none too soon:

If, however, as has been too often the case hitherto, our expectations, though modest, are foiled by our adversaries in India and in England, and Great Britain once more listens to the reactionary forces of Anglo-Indian vested interests ready like Ulster to sacrifice the Empire to their own narrow cause, then the inevitable result in India will be a corresponding reaction which I, for one, fear to contemplate. Faith in Great Britain will hardly survive. Our appeals to our countrymen to help with men and with money will fall on deaf ears, nay, may be received with sullenness if not with ridicule and we shall be asked if India is to be duped also by her own representatives. Again a great opportunity will have been lost to India, to England, to the Empire and to the great cause of liberty and democracy. I say this in no spirit of unreasoning pessimism, but to make it clear that the responsibility for such a result will lie not upon India or her representatives, but upon the forces of reaction, whether open or disguising themselves under the veil of cautious statemenship and administration, or masquerading as the friends of peace and order or as trustees of the Indian people.

THE DEPTHS OF POLITICAL UNREST.

Ever since Indian leaders resolved to copy the British in regarding political agitation as a means of reform, many have been exercised as to the precise scale on which work in England should be organised. It was recognised in the seventies that a strong body of British supporters should undertake to watch the interests of India and acquaint the British Parliament and public with the grievances of the Indian people. The proportions of work to be done, here and in Britain, have naturally varied with occasions. There was a small school of thought, which, nevertheless, remained sceptical about the results capable of being achieved in London through pro-Indian agencies. It was contended that the battle for reform could only be fought out in India; for there would be, amongst other things, the supreme advantage of educating the public as to the remedies that lie within their rights. Reforms should come in response to an articulate demand and not unawares. Events in the past few days have raised the question of the time and place appropriate to political leaders who believe that agitation is, more or less, inseparable from all political work. The suggestion came that there should be an absolute abeyance of controversy. The Viceroy in his concluding speech at the Conference refrained from pressing the question, presumably with a fresh appreciation of the feeling of suspense with which India looks forward to the forces that are to settle her future. A month ago, Indian leaders were absolutely agreed that they should exert themselves towards the cessation of agitation in the country, because it was felt, (with the countenance of the Viceroy), that there was to be a new theatre of activity. All the work that remained to be done during the present transition was to be carried on in England. So far as it lay in them to restrain the spontaneous unrest in India, Indian leaders had agreed to counsel patience and encourage the maintenance of political tranquillity. All these calculations were upset on the ground that the neutralisation of anti-Indian propaganda in Britain would be a dangerous distraction. We are by the august decree of the War Cabinet disabled from cooperating with our friends in England and disproving the calumnies of the fossilised junkers, who have, partly through their own diplomacy, obtained a free hand with British public opinion. It is illegal,—not to say "improper,"—for an Indian representative to step on British soil. This temporary reverse has disorganised our programme, but it has left to us the moral advantage of having suffered through superior might, and to our opponents the moral weakness of having forcibly abrogated our right.

But is the nature of political unrest in India such that, by suppressing its counterpart in England and appealing for placidity in India, it is possible to restore the harmony of spirit essential for cooperation? Those who are disposed to cavil and make florid generalisations about the meaning of political movements, seem content with the shallow explanation that all opposition is artificial and engineered. Government will not be a bit nearer the true remedy, by watching this man or wondering if that speech is liable to seditious ambiguity. Political unrest is the result of a deep and abiding distrust in the existing system of administration. The feeling is profound that the dissociation of the people from the Government has its evils enormously aggravated by the powers concentrated in an alien bureaucracy. This feeling, which is not only profound but widespread, is at the root of the unrest. The question, hence, arises as to how far it could be controlled from without. Britain keeps an open door for all species of political workers, except for those who go from India. Propaganda has to be confined to this country. We cannot approach the British elector directly. The natural and instant effect of the position would normally be the deepening of public feeling within the circumscribed area. Against this contingency the consideration of the war is presented with force, but even an academic forecast of the results will show many limitations. We have not forgotten the moral of our disasters, and when we think of the efficient prosecution of the war, it is nothing extraordinary to see patriotic Indians opposed to the cumbrous circumlocution offices which grind along and comprehend, in their grinding, the measures of war. Again, the temper and psychology of the people would show that without a timely measure of statesmanship on the part of Britain, it would be difficult to "close up" the ranks and feel secure about their own future. The question of refraining from agitation is entirely within the hands of the Government and it is pure camouflage to put the people in the wrong by the Government avoiding their own obvius duty and talking of those who would bargain. A single sentiment of the people is being worked up by the Government and it is the fright of German dominion in India. But Indians have come to believe that the obligation attaching to their duty of defending the Empire is something more than the security of their frontiers and protection from foreign agression. Nor will they be content to see their country under a Government in which they cannot effectively share. The merit and wisdom of claiming these rights were taught to Indians by the British themselves.

The extent to which agitation in the United Kingdom and the Dominions has progressed during the war, and sometimes succeedd, reflects upon the conditions prevailing in India. With a brief spell of controversy, the Franchise Act was passed in Parliament,—an Act which is declared to be the most epoch-making event in England since the accession of William of Orange. The theory that effortsat reform, mild or drastic, are distracting in times of war, did not deflect the British Parliament from the righteous cours of enfranchising their millions. The war has taught us the necessity of truly representative government and the folly of suffering governments to exist which are divorced from the will of the people. Thoughts of political reform and the expression of popular will concerning them would in England have precipitated a crisis, if the Government did not anticipate the people and consent to move abrest of the times. India must have the assurance that she shall not be cheated of the principles of reconstruction which on the showing of statesmen, should comprehend the whole world.

Notes of the Day.

Be of Good Cheer.

Mr. Lloyd George has returned from the front with a message of good cheer. In the face of danger, the Premier is not accustomed to flatter the people into any sense of false security and this readiness to confide in the people was best exemplified in his speeches at the opening of the present offensive. "I met no pacifists' or pessimists among them' said Mr. Lloyd George. All the Allied Generals conveyed to him the confidence that our armies are winning and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The Americans will be pouring into Flanders throughout the whole of May. The French and the British are fighting in gallant comradeship. In the face of the terrific onslaughts of the enemy, the wisdom of united command is being justified and it has become a potent reality. Sir William Robertson has said that the war is likely to last long, but with the spirit of our armies and the preparations of the Allies for further efforts, the question of victory is beyond doubt.

Dubious Slogan.

Many fervent speeches were made at the Provincial War Conference in Bengal and throughout there was the enthusiastic admission that India longs to do for the war all the things of which she is capable. There was, however, a flight of patriotic rhetoric on the part of Mr. Wiggett which to Indian mind would show a lack of discrimination regarding the spiritual issues that invite the people's ready co-operation. Mr. Wiggett sat down uttering the slogan, "My country! may she always be right: but right or wrong, My country!" To the Indian, the latter part of the avowal will be disturbing, for to him the problem of action is solved with the decision, whether a course is right or wrong. To the Germman of course—the aspiration for Germany to be in the right does not exist at all—it is wholly "My country, right or wrong." The cry thus isolated is at the back of all national megalomania. When territorial patriotism is at cross-purposes with righteousness, which should prevail? That is the issue of the war.

Lies as Strategy.

It has been a favourite boast of German militarists that their diplomacy keeps pace with their strategy on the field. The claim is true in the sense that the enemy is prepared through secret channels to demoralise and, if possible, disunite the forces that happen to oppose him on a particular front. Corrupt machinations went side by side with German strokes in Russia and in the Balkans. In Italy, secret propaganda was given a trial, but the Italians did not suffer very serious demoralisation through the dissemination of the story that they were left alone by the Allies to bear the brunt of battle. The high British military authority who weekly reviews the situation reports that Germans are saying that "the Australians are taking a greater share in the fighting than the British." He adds that the statement is absolutely untrue. Such stories are circulated, in the belief, at once stupid and criminal, that they would result in dissensions in the British army.

"Resurrection" of Korniloff.

Only a few days ago it was reported that Korniloff had died of wounds. Now it comes to pass (if German papers are credible) that he is really alive and marching towards Orenberg. This town is situated on the banks of the Ural, near the Turkish frontier at the Caucasus. We are told that Korniloff is not going to restore the monarchy. For the matter of that, we have heard nothing about the candidate for the throne who was recently mentioned as having made the bid under his uncle's regency. No one can make any sound conjecture concerning the mixture of facts and fable that are reported from Russia. Nor can one say how far the stories emanating from enemy and neutral countries are not inspired by the German conquerors who know the value of alarming people and dividing them into hostile camps.

A Strange Proposal.

If the rumours afloat in Calcutta concerning the relaxation of the Army Act have any foundation, we have to point out that exemptions are conceived on a most sordid and mercenary basis. It is suggested that exemption from the operation of the Act should be granted to "(a) zemindars with a rent roll exceeding Rs. 5,000, (b) those who have contributed over Rs. 50,000 to war loans, (c) those who have not sold away and are still holding G. P. notes and other British securities exceeding Rs. 50,000 in value, (d) pension holders getting more than Rs. 200 a month." We do not know if the idea is to favour the zemindars or to encourage the war loan or both. In any case the suggestion involves a woeful inappreciation of the feeling of the people that only a parcel of plutocrats and pensioners should be exempted from the Act. The statute has pernicious effects on the people—effects both moral and material—and unless it is repealed, the humiliation of the people will remain. The attempt to reconcile a few gentlemen on the merit of their wealth or service to Government, will scarcely be well-received by those beneficiaries themselves, for they know the stigma of race is not removed, inasmuch the exemptions for Europeans and Anglo-Indians as a class, are a matter of ordinary right.

A Gratuitous Warning.

Rattling the sabre seems to have become rather a pleasant pastime to his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer. His Honour, in vouchsafing a bit of advice to the people of the Punjab that in responding to the call of the King-Emperor, they would be acting to their best interests, said, "the idea of responsible government was a noble one, but if they failed in their duty the idea of the promised land would become a mirage." The people of India are quite alive to their duty and need no such gratuitous warning. For his Honour to recall "the expeditions of Timur and Nadir Shah and others when the River Ravi was dipped in blood" was as uncalled for as his attempt to create a sense of fear in the people that they might do their duty by the Empire was impudent. His Honour must realise that the people of this country cannot be intimidated into doing things.

Official and Personal.

Mr. J. Woodside, Chief Engineer, State Railways retires from the service with effect from 6th May and is succeeded by Mr. J. H. Lovell as senior Government Inspector of Railways Circle No. 6 Bombay.

Mr. H. R. Walton succeeds Mr. Lowell as senior Government Inspector of Railways No. 5 Bombay and is succeeded by Major M. F. Mathews, R. E. as Deputy Agent Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Major W. E. Barron, R. E. Executive Engineer, on return from military duty is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The Royal Geographical Society of London has awarded the Murchison grant for 1917 to Rai Bahadur Lallsingh in recognition of his valuable work in Central Asia under Sir Aurel Stein.

The Maharaja of Travancore has just sent a donation of two lakhs in response to the appeal of the Viceroy for war funds.

BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON AVRE.

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT OF KONDEKOT.

The British improved their line near Sailly Lesec and eastward of Hebuterne. There was considerable artillery activity north and south of the Avre.

On Sunday the French and British troops in a successful operation between Locre and Draucourt advanced their positions on a thousand yards front. We drove the enemy out of two ruined farms and took some high ground near Kondekot. The French carried some strongly held buildings in the neighbouring sector. All enemy counter-efforts were broken and these local successes are of distinct tactical value strengthening our defences of approach to Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5, 12-30 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 6.

A British communiqué says, we improved our line and captured several prisoners in the neighbourhood of Sailly Lesec and eastward of Hebuterne. We repulsed an attack on the new positions north-east of Hinges and our line is intact.

We made a successful raid in the sector of the Nieppe forest. Artillery on both sides was active on the Lys battle-front.

ENEMY COUNTER-EFFORTS BROKEN.

SUCCESSES OF DISTINCT TACTICAL VALUE.

LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May 6

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says some disorganisation is indicated among the enemy troops, who are hindered by heavy rains. The French and the British troops in the course of a successful operation between Locre and Drancourt advanced their positions on a thousand yards front to the average depth of five hundred yards. We took forty-eight prisoners and the French about thirty-two. We drove the enemy out of two ruined farms and took some high ground near Kondekot.

The French continuing the operation on our flank carried some strongly held buildings in the neighbouring sector.

All enemy counter-effects were broken up with considerable loss. These local successes are of distinct tactical value, strengthening our defences of approach to Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge.

FRENCH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRE ON AVRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5, 4-0 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 6.

A French communiqué says, there was reciprocal artillery fire north and south of the Avre, also in the Douaumont-Flirey sector.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON AVRE AND AILETTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May 6.

A French communiqué says there was no infantry work during the day. There was an artillery duel north and south of the Avre and on the upper and lower Ailette.

FRENCH TAKE PRISONERS NEAR LOCRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5 9-35 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May 6.

A British communiqué says the French took a number of prisoners during the local night fighting in the neighbourhood of Locre. There were artillery firing and local encounters at different points to-day.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ABOUT AVRE.

FRENCH BRING DOWN 11 AEROPLANES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6, 12-55 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 6.

Last night's French communiqué said: There was intermittent reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Avre. Eleven German aeroplanes were brought down on Friday and Saturday and twenty-three were forced to descend in heir own lines. Our machines dropped 28,00 kilogrammes of projectiles on railway stations, depots and contonments at Ham, Chaulnes, Jussy, Peronne and St. Quentin.

CHAULNES RLY. BOMIED.

ALSO ESTAIRES AND BAPAUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5, 9-3[illegible] p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May 6.

Referring to aviation Field-Marshl Haig says the mist yesterday cleared sligly and in the afternoon we dropped nine ons of bombs on the Chaulnes railwa and Estaires. There was little air fightig. We brought down one machine and dro four down out of control. Two of ours a missing. Two previously reported missin have returned.

In spite of the continuance of unfvourable weather, at night, we dropped over three tons of bombs on Chaulnes and Bapaume.

NEW GERMAN TANKS.

PROVING DISAPPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May6.

There is little doubt that the newGerman tanks are proving a disappointment and are developing various defects in the actual service. Their ponderous wght makes manoeuvring on bad ground difult and generally they are much inferio to ours.

Their armament consists of one fifty-sven millimetre gun and six heavy machineuns mounted on each side and astern, buthe gun ports are vulnerable, the crew consts of one officer and eighteen other rank so the interior is packed like a sardine in. The Germans seem to be repeating all our initial mistakes with a few of their wn added.

VISCOUNT FRENCH APPOINTED LORD-LIEUT. OF IRELAND

MR. SHORTT BECOMES CHIEF SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May [illegible]
Recd. 7-30 p.m., May [illegible]

The Press Bureau announces that Viscount French has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Shortt M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Dodso is appointed Lord Justice of Appeal.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL PARTY'S POLICY.

TO FIGHT TO THE END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, May 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 6.

Mr. Watt, acting Prime Minister, in speech declared that the policy of the Australian national party was to fight to the end. Australia's only chance of future safety was to destroy Germany's chance of getting bases in the Pacific, adjacent to Australia.

JAPANESE VICE-CONSUL AT IRKUTSK.

ARRESTED BY RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, May 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 6.

Russian authorities at Irkutsk have arrested the Japanese Vice-Consul and President of the Japanese Association.

LARGE AUSTRIAN CORN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT SEVERAL MILLION KRONEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 6.

A fire has destroyed a very large Austrian corn till at Wysotchan. The damage is estimated at several million kronen. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THIRD U. S. LIBERTY LOAN.

OVERSUBSCRIBED BY A BILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 5.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., May 6.

Unofficial figures indicate that the third Liberty loan has been oversubscribed by a billion dollars. The subscribers number fifteen million. The loan closed at midnight amidst patriotic demonstrations.

TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA.

FOOD HOARDING ORDER TO BE AMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 6.

In view of the recent decision in the King's Bench that tea is not a "food," the order regarding food hoarding will be amended to include tea, coffee and cocoa.

FIGHTING IN FINLAND.

REPORTED GERMAN VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., May 6.

A wireless German official message says:—After five days' battle, we defeated the enemy near Lahti and Tavastchus in Finland, taking 20,000 prisoners.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

During April the Allies claimed to have brought down 470 aeroplanes. The British bag on the Western Front was 286 and the French 138.

The "Agenzia Libera's" Berne correspondent says that the imperial entourage is alarmed at the frequent signs in the Kaiser of unbalanced mind.

The correspondent of the "Epoca" adds that the Emperor's advisers strive to the utmost to keep him from the front owing to its exciting effect on him. He is possessed by the idea that he is a divine envoy.

Cologne newspapers say that the Pope contemplates a new peace feeler at Whitsuntide including a concrete offer of mediation. Berlin is sympathetic towards the idea.

The Military correspondent of the Hamburg "Nachrichten" says that despite the unfavourable position of the defenders it must not be assumed that the Germans will be able to take Ypres without difficulty. It will take a long time if the British continue their stubborn resistance.

An American correspondent in France says that the Allies have identified 267 German divisions on the Western Front, of which number 140 have taken part in the present battle some two or three times.

The Zurich correspondent of the "Agengiani Zionale" says that Hindenburg has not been to the Western Front during the defensive. He has excused himself on the ground of age and indisposition in order to avoid responsibility for operations he did not strongly favour.

A French official statement says that the American regiment, which was amalgamated with the French troops on Amiens front was attacked after two hours' bombardment by three battalions. The Germans were repulsed leaving the field covered with the dead.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL QUESTION.

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, May 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. May 6.

In his speech in the Chamber, the Foreign Minister said that the measures Germany desired were originally only partly acceptable. The measures were the resumption of transport, which had ceased since 1917 between Germany and Belgium by the Dutch waterways, of sand, gravel and broken stone without the Dutch insisting on expert enquiry regarding the employment of previously transported material. The Dutch objected, to the uncontrolled transport of unlimited quantities as infringing obligations of neutrality. The Germans then stated that they desired permission respecting 16,00,000 tons annually and Holland agreed as the figure was below the maximum quantity, which it had expressed to the interested Governments as necessary for the ordinary upkeep of the Belgium roads. Therefore Holland was justified in withdrawing the stipulation regarding expert investigation. Germany simultaneously declared her willingness not to use the material for military purposes. Germany further demanded unhindered right to export a quarter of a million tons of gravel monthly from Holland to Belgium.

During the somewhat longstanding Dutch prohibition on transport, the exportation, usually free, of sand and gravel had been seriously hindered and Holland no longer had strong reason for withholding acquiescence in wish concerning a Dutch product whose export was not prohibited.

TRANSPORT BY BELGO-GERMAN RLY.

Germany desired resumption of transport of merchandise by the Belgo-German railway via Roervond, which Germany itself stopped at the beginning of the war. The terms of the Dutch-German Convention of 12th, October, 1874 debarred the Dutch objection.

Germany also desired a free transport of all merchandise over this railway except aeroplanes, arms and munitions. The question of transport of troops did not arise but Holland was unable to permit the export of army supplies by virtue of principle of the international law expressly set forth in Article Two of its proclamation of neutrality.

TENSION BETWEEN HOLLAND AND GERMANY ENDS.

STATEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, May 5.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., May 6.

The Foreign Minister informed the Chamber that the tension between Holland and Germany had ended.

GERMAN ADVANCE INTO DONETZ REGION.

TAGANROG OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., May 6.

A wireless German official message says:—We advanced into the Donetz region. We have occupied Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.

RECRUITMENT IN SHOLAPUR.

PROTEST AGAINST OBJECTIONABLE METHODS.

(From a Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, May 4.

A crowded public meeting of Sholapur citizens held on the 3rd May, under the presidentship of Shrimant Umbarjee, a leading merchant, passed the following resolutions:—

(1) That the present ways of recruitment as practised in the Sholapur District have created great commotion, a sense of terror and consequent feeling of uneasiness amongst all classes of people in the city and in the district resulting in the scarcity of labour and high prices of food stocks caused by a deadlock of traffic and consequent hardship and inconvenience to the public.

(2) That this meeting again appeals to the Government to stop the present objectionable methods of recruitment which have caused the greater indignation and resentment than the evidence at the Sholapur District Conference held at Pandharpur in October last.

STORMY CORPORATION SITTING.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY BALLOT.

DR. SUKHIA CREATES A SCENE.

SIR D. E. WACHA LEAVES MEETING.

Uproarious scenes marked yesterday's sitting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, when the question came up for discussion as to whether the election of the President should be by ballot or by open voting. When Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was speaking on the proposition moved by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji several members asked the President to stop Dr. Sukhia from referring to what they called "private conversations" that had taken place outside, and the President called Dr. Sukhia to order. At this stage, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that conversations heard outside the Corporation should not be repeated there. Dr. Sukhia retorted that some members seemed to be suffering from the effects of dotage. Upon this, a great uproar ensued, and several members asked Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his remarks and to apologise. Dr. Sukhia said he had not referred to any particular member, and refused to withdraw. There were again loud and insistent cries of "withdraw" and "apologise." Dr. Sukhia, however, would not do this, saying he had not referred to any particular member, and the Hon. Mr. Sethna said that if Dr. Sukhia did not withdraw his remarks he would give notice there and then of his intention to move a vote of censure on him. Several members again asked Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the remarks, but as he still would not do it, Sir Dinshaw Wacha left the Corporation hall, saying his sense of self-respect prompted him to do so. As Sir Dinshaw was leaving the hall several members went up to him, and prevailed upon him to return, and the uproar subsided, subsequently, on Dr. Sukhia saying that he had not made any aspersions against anybody and that if they were liable to be made applicable to anybody he withdrew them and was sorry for it.

The proposition which was moved by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji ran as follows:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the election of the President should be by ballot. That a committee to be named at the meeting be appointed to draft rules for the conduct of the election."

Dr. Dadachanji said no unseemly wrangling or canvassing took place in former days in connection with the election of the President of the Corporation. Then the best men were always selected by the leaders of the Corporation for the presidentship on account of their life-long service to the city. That position had, however, changed in recent times and the candidates who canvassed most had the greatest chance of getting elected. This change was observed in the year when his Majesty the King-Emperor visited India. At that time there was a contest for the President's election and it was noticed that certain members had resorted to canvassing. Subsequently, on the motion of Mr. Baptista, the Corporation passed a resolution condemning the system of canvassing by members of the Corporation. In spite, however, of that expression of opinion by the Corporation, canvassing was still going on. This was very unseemly and the best way to put a stop to it was to introduce the system of balloting for the election of their President. The system of voting by ballot was in vogue in most of the advanced countries, where democratic forms of Government prevailed, and he asked the Corporation to adopt that system.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna seconded the proposition.

DR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said members should have the moral courage to vote according to their convictions. Of course when there were two or three candidates for the Presidential chair, the position of members became somewhat awkward but they must vote according to their convictions. He, however, thought that the whole matter should be threshed out in committee, and he moved as an amendment that the subject matter of Dr. Dadachanji's proposition be referred for report to the Committee regarding the Corporation's rules and procedure.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said members who knew would bear him out that in the 1912 election, Dr. Dadachanji did not play well with the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He off and on used to see Dr. Dadachanji in Sir Pherozeshah's chambers.

Dr. Dadachanji said he had already said that members asked him what procedure he as Chairman of that particular meeting was going to adopt with regard to the election of the President, and he had therefore been to Sir Pherozeshah's chambers.

Several members at this stage said Dr. Sukhia should not refer to private conversations, and the President asked Dr. Sukhia not to refer to private conversations.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said conversations heard outside the Corporation should not be repeated there.

DR. SUKHIA CREATES A SCENE.

Dr. Sukhia said some members seemed to be suffering from the effects of dotage.

Upon this a scene of great excitement and confusion ensued, and several members asked Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the remarks and to apologise. As Dr. Sukhia would not do so, the excitement continued, and Sir Dinshaw Wacha gave a warning that the Corporation would go to the dogs if remarks such as those made by Dr. Sukhia were allowed to be made. He asked the Corporation to express its strong opinion that such things would not be allowed to happen.

Again there were cries of "apologise" and and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir appealed to Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his remarks, saying, it was due to Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the oldest and most respected member of the Corporation, that that should be done. Dr. Sukhia said he had not referred to Sir Dinshaw Wacha or any other member individually or in particular. (Cries of "You have.")

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said there was no doubt that Dr. Sukhia had referred to Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Dr. Sukhia apparently meant when he made those remarks, that Sir Dinshaw was not in his proper senses.

The President appealed to Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his remarks and express his regret for having made them.

DR. SUKHIA'S PERSISTENCE.

Dr. Sukhia said he had said nothing objectionable, and he had nothing to retract. (Loud and continued cries of "You must withdraw.") He had not made any aspersions against anybody.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain said he sincerely hoped that out of decency and regard for a respected colleague, Dr. Sukhia would withdraw the remarks and apologise.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said he hoped Dr. Sukhia was not inviting the Corporation to pass a vote of censure for his rashness. If Dr. Sukhia did not withdraw his remarks he (the speaker) would give notice there and then of his intention to move a vote of censure against him.

At this stage, several members again asked the President to ask Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his remarks.

The President said he had already asked Dr. Sukhia to do so, and if Dr. Sukhia would not do it, it was for the Corporation to decide what steps they should take in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said all such scenes had been possible lately because they had given their President no power to control the situation.

Again there were cries of "Withdraw" in the midst of which Mr. J. A. Wadia rose and said they must give Dr. Sukhia a chance of withdrawing his remarks.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna: "Of withdrawing and apologising."

SIR DINSHAW WITHDRAWS.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said his sense of self-respect prompted him to withdraw from the Corporation.

Sir Dinshaw then left his seat and was leaving the hall when the Hon. Mr. Sethna and several other members went up to Sir Dinshaw and prevailed upon him to return. Again there were cries of "Dr. Sukhia, you must withdraw." He, however, refused to do so saying he had not said anything about Sir Dinshaw.

The uproar continued and the Hon. Mr. Sethna said the only remedy that now lay in their hands was to adjourn the meeting out of deference to their respected colleague (Hear, hear.)

ULTIMATUM TO DR. SUKHIA.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir said they should give Dr. Sukhia two minutes to consider the position and then if he still refused to withdraw his remarks the Corporation might adjourn.

Dr. Sukhia said he must say that he had not made any aspersions against anybody. If, however, his remarks were liable to be made applicable to Sir Dinshaw or anybody else he withdrew them, and was sorry.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said Dr. Sukhia had referred to him. It was ungentlemanly.

Dr. Sukhia said Sir Dinshaw must accept his words that he had not made his remarks applicable to him. As to his calling it ungentlemanly.——

Sir Dinshaw:—"I do say that it is ungentlemanly."

Dr. Sukhia said if Sir Dinshaw said that, he would have to reconsider his position. Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said, what he had referred to had happened in the Corporation hall. Sir Pherozesha Mehta had asked Dr. Dadachanji after the meeting why he had not voted for him. Even after the resolution had been passed by the Corporation condemning canvassing as derogatory to the dignity of the Corporation, canvassing had gone on. Mr. Wadia had candidly told them about them, and had wondered what members could do when candidates pestered them, if not promise them votes and not fulfill their promise.

Mr. Wadia said he had referred to members generally.

Dr. Sukhia said canvassing had gone on for the last thirty or forty years and it had occurred to nobody during all these years that the system of open voting was bad. Dr. Dadachanji also had come forward as a candidate for the Presidential chair and he (the speaker) wondered why it did not then

(Continued on page 6.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION

(Continued from page 5.)

occur to Dr. Dadachanji that voting by ballot would be beneficial to him. If members had the moral courage and had not the moral cowardice.——

Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"What is the meaning of ascribing moral cowardice to the Corporation?"

Dr. Sukhia said he could not go on if such interruptions were to take place continually.

Sir Dinshaw said he had never heard of any such things being said in any public assembly.

"THE BEST SYSTEM."

Dr. Sukhia said this matter should be calmly and coolly discussed. Members should not interrupt a speaker, but say what they had got to say when they rose to speak. Open voting was the best system of voting at such elections. He had asked Dr. Dadachanji, who told him that other members desired such a motion and that that was why he had brought it. He asked those members who had spoken against him to ponder over their conduct. He was surprised that an old member of the Corporation like Dr. Dadachanji had brought this motion for he belonged to that class of representatives who were returned to the Corporation by the ratepayers of the city, who liked open voting. Ward elections were done by open voting. What was the object of bringing forward a proposition of such a character before the Corporation? It might be that Dr. Dadachanji wanted that those who promised their votes but did not carry them out should not be exposed, or that those who did not like to vote for a particular candidate might be able to put him off his guard under the system of voting by ballot. They might carry this proposition and might also carry the proposition that stood in Mr. Sethna's name imposing a time-limit on speakers. But he (the speaker) asked them to bear in mind that men of the type of Mr. Horniman would grace this Corporation next year.——

Several members: They will be welcome.

Dr. Sukhia said all such things might be carried now by a majority, but he warned them that when able men like Mr. Horniman sat in the Corporation at great sacrifice to do service to the City they would wipe off such propositions and then those members who were at present crying out that he (Dr. Sukhia) was taking up their time unnecessarily would reconsider their position and become wiser. If a member promised a candidate his vote he should carry it out and not take shelter under the system of ballot. Open voting was essential, to enable the ratepayers to find out how their representatives were performing their duties in the matter. He warned the members that that a reaction was bound to follow their present course of action, and everything that they did now hurriedly and rashly would be wiped off. So great would be the reaction.

Mr. S. D. Navalker regretted that a member like Dr. Dadachanji who was a representative of the ratepayers should have brought forward a motion of this retrograde character.

"A SIMPLE MOTION."

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he did not understand why such a simple motion as this should have evoked such heat. (Laughter). He thought that the system of voting by ballot was better than open voting. The election of members of the Standing Committee was by ballot, and there, members voted as they liked and those who were thrown out did not know who had thrown them out. (Laughter). There was thus no ill-feeling between the candidates and members. They had heard a lot about the Corporation resolution condemning canvassing, but as far as he knew even after the passing of that resolution every candidate for the Presidential chair had broken the rule and the first among them was Mr. Baptista who had moved that very resolution. He (the speaker) asked Mr. Baptista why he did so, and he replied that he was helpless as his rivals were doing the same thing. He (the speaker) did not blame the candidates. It was the members that deserved the blame because they wanted candidates to cow-tow to them. He had known of candidates trying the secure votes a long time before the next presidential election. Immediately an election was over candidates started canvassing votes for the next election. Within half an hour of the last election, a member got hold of him and asked him to vote for him (Laughter and cries of "Who was that"?). He would not say who he was. (Laughter). But he told him that he could not promise his votes there and then in that fashion. The candidate insisted and on his (the speaker's) refusing, he called upon him at his place and suggested a tea-party with a view to secure votes. (Loud and continued laughter). The object of Dr. Dadachanji's proposition appeared to him to put their election in a better position. No candidate ought to press members for their votes and the fulfilment of a promise made under such circumstances would be more like a breach of the promise. He was in entire sympathy with Dr. Dadachanji's proposition which aimed at removing an abuse.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar was against the proposition. He said if they wanted to have the election of the President by ballot, why did they not have the Ward elections as well by ballot? (Hear, hear.)

"U. S. PRESIDENT ELECTED BY BALLOT."

The Hon. Mr. Phiroz Sethna said the object of the proposition was to do away with canvassing. Ballot would enable members to vote for the candidates they liked. One of the greatest elections in the world that of the President of the United States of America was by ballot, and if he remembered aright, the election of the Pope was also by ballot. He asked the Corporation to pass the proposition.

Mr. A. M. Tod was in favour of the proposition.

Mr. R. S. Halkar suggested a modification of the amendment to the effect that the Committee should report whether it was desirable that the election of the President should be by ballot.

Dr. Nariman accepted the modification of his amendment.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala was in favour of the proposition. He said, however, conscientious a member might be, human nature being what it was he was bound to yield to influences. As to the argument that the election of the President should be by open voting so that ratepayers might know how their representatives had voted, he (the speaker) said the best judges in the matter were the members themselves. The only question which the ratepayers had to see was whether their representatives were working in the interests of the City, but in such matters as the election of the President it was the members who could judge best as it was they who came in contact with the President.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala heartily supported the proposition and said the election of the representatives on the Improvement Trust and the Schools Committee should also be by ballot.

The amendment being put to vote was lost.

Dr. Sukhia demanded a poll, the result being that 11 voted for and 22 against the amendment, which was declared lost, and the original proposition moved by Dr. Dadachanji was carried.

APPRECIATION OF MR. BURNS' SERVICES TO ALBERT MUSEUM.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain moved that the letter from the Commissioner forwarding for information of the Corporation an extract from the Administration Report of the Victoria and Albert Museum, relative to the improvements made in the Museum during the time Mr. Cecil L. Burns was its curator and secretary be recorded and that the Corporation place on record their appreciation of his services during the time he was in charge of the Museum, and that the Commissioner be requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to Mr. Burns.

Mr. McBain said, Mr. Burns never spared himself in his work and had been an artist in every respect and had left a mark on all institutions with which he had to do anything.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukkhia said Mr. Burns deserved great credit for what he had done.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

LATE MR. J. P. F. D'SOUZA OF POONA.

CLOSE OF A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Mr. Joseph Peter Francis D'Souza, Ist Assistant Public Prosecutor, Poona, died on Saturday the 27th instant in the city at the residence of his brother Lieut. J. Alban D'Souza, I.M.S. The deceased gentleman was a prominent member of the Catholic Community of Poona, where he was practising as a pleader for about fifteen years. By his ability, zeal and honesty he had built up a large practice at the Poona Bar and he was highly esteemed alike by the Bench and the profession. His funeral was largely attended. H. E. the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa officiated. There were also present His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaum, a large number of the clergy, and almost all the prominent Catholics of Bombay and Poona. At the Hanes Road Cemetery, Dr. B. Pais, consul for Cuba, at Bombay, and Dr. E. X Dias, Vice-consul for Portugal at Poona, delivered funeral orations eulogising the deceased's qualities of head and heart. They referred in particular to his public spirit, affability of manners and nobility of heart—qualities which had endeared him to a wide circle of friends both at Poona and at Bombay. There was a considerable number of floral tributes and among the several telegrams of sympathy received by the family there was one from Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Poona, who held in great appreciation the work and talents of the deceased gentleman.

In announcing the death to the Bar and to those present in the court Mr. Percival said: "Mr. Peter D'Souza did a large portion of the Government as well as his private work and well upheld the high tradition of the Bar, conducting his cases with conspicuous fairness and ability. He was also selected from time to time for positions of trust such as that of receiver. He would have risen even higher in his profession but for the regretted breakdown in health.

DEATH OF MR. SHEWDATRAI.

The death took place of Mr. Lakhmichand Shewdatrai, a prominent member of the Bombay Marwadi community, on Wednesday the 1st instant. Mr. Shewdatrai had been the chairman of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association for the last many years, during which time he managed the affairs of the Association to the credit and satisfaction of all concerned. Being of an unassuming disposition, his charities, though many and frequent, were not known to the public. At Ramgarh, the fuel for cremation is being given gratis by him and a hospital has been opened, established and maintained by him for the suffering poor. He moreover, left his residential house at Bombay for locating a hospital and a free dispensary for the poor and a large sum of money for the construction of a charitable institution. He contributed Rs. 5,500 to the funds of the Marwadi Commercial School. By his death the Marwadi community has lost a liberal, cool-headed and self-made leader.

A special condolence meeting of the Hindustani Merchants' Association was convened on Thursday last and out of respect to his memory the Office of the Association and the Marwadi Commercial School were closed for two days.

The Madras Government has appointed Mr. R. B. Wood as Director of Civil Supplies, Madras.

A collision of two engines with a shunting engine at Erode junction is reported. One engine was damaged and the second capsized. No loss of life is reported.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has been pleased at the request of her Highness the Maharani to grant an increase in pay to the whole private staff on the occasion of his Highness's birthday.

BIJAPUR CONFERENCE

ROOT AND BRANCH REFORM NECESSARY.

TOTAL ABOLITION OF INDENTURE LABOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(Delayed in transmission.)

BIJAPUR, May 5.

The eighteenth session of the Bombay Provincial Conference met to-day at Bijapur under the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's presidency. Five to six thousand people including over a thousand delegates and Reception Committee members were present, including among others Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, the Hon. Mr. Upasani and Mr. Keshavrav of Hyderabad. Messrs. Patel, Gandhi, Mrs Naidu and Mr. Kelkar were accorded great ovation. The proceedings commenced at 5 p.m. with a welcome song and the singing of the National Anthem.

The Hon. Mr. Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee then read his address. He referred to the great world struggle that is devastating the whole of Europe and the shock of which is felt even in the remotest corner of the world. India, a dependency of the United Kingdom, has stood loyally by the British Crown. "We are alive," he said, "to the dire need in which the Empire stands at present and we are trying our best to help the Empire as far as possible." His remarks regarding the political reforms were received with great enthusiasm. He declared emphatically that India must be raised to a position of honour, dignity, trust, and equality with the self-governing colonies of the Empire. Again, he said "It is the foundation which we are laying down when we are making proposals as to the first instalment of responsible government. We should try to eradicate the evil by sticking at the basic principles. It should be a root and branch reform. No half measures will do." He also referred to the Sydenham propaganda in England and protested against the stopping of the Home Rule deputations and condemned the Local Government's attitude towards the Kaira question.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar proposed the election of the president, paying Mr. Patel a high tribute of praise for his public spirit and patriotic, selfless endeavour to serve his country.

Mrs. Naidu, in seconding, eulogised Mr. Patel as representing to-day one of the few figures in our public life who follow their principles and convictions to logical conclusions. She pointedly referred to his services in realizing Mr. Gokhale's dream of compulsory primary education and in vindicating the cause of the poor and their right to justice.

Messrs Patankar, Gangadharrao Deshpande, and the Dewansaheb further supported the resolution and Mr. Patel was unanimously elected President amidst acclamation.

Mr. Patel then delivered his address. The Conference adjourned at a late hour after electing the Subjects Committee.

BIJAPUR, May 6.

MR. GANDHI ON INDENTURED LABOUR

The Provincial Conference reassembling this morning, condolence resolutions were passed mourning the death of Mr. Dadabhai Nooroji and Sir William Wedderburn.

Mr. Gandhi moved a resolution emphatically urging that nothing short of the complete abolition of the indenture system of recruitment of labour in any form will meet the evils of the system which is a form of slavery, which socially and politically debases the labourers and is detrimental to the economic and moral interests of the country. Mr. Gandhi spoke in Hindi protesting against the country's neglect and indifference of the question. He emphasised the need for immediate action to prevent its continuance in any form.

BIJAPUR DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

HON. MR. KAMAT ON REFORMS OF SLUMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, May 6.

The Depressed Classes Mission Second Provincial Conference, Bijapur, was held at the pandal at 10 p.m. on Sunday, the 5th. The Hon. Mr. Kamat presided. Dr. Padhiri, chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. The audience was about seven thousand, including a large number of ladies.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat advocated vigorous reform of the slums, bringing about social intercourse and allowing untouchables in public places.

Mr. Kamat earnestly appealed for the amelioration of the submerged classes. He suggested that the public should freely mix and work among them, encourage them by electing them to some seats on the municipalities and the local bodies and preach to them on the virtues of cleanliness.

Mahatma Gandhiji, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Narsepant, Kelkar, Patankar of Nasik, Jiyarao Desphande of Bijapur, Raghavendrarao of Hyderabad and Rai Bahadur Joshi of Dharwar among others made stirring appeals.

Resolutions were adopted including one calling upon the religious heads to remove the basis on the depressed classes. Another resolution supported the Congress-League scheme, urging the Congress to take the ameliorative steps on their behalf.

The Hon. Mr. Pandurangrao Desai thanked the president.

SECOND WAR LOAN.

TO BE ISSUED BY MAY 11.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

The Government of India hope to be able to issue the notification announcing the terms of India's second war loan on or about the eleventh May.

JAPAN'S WARNING TO GERMANY IN 1914.

READY TO CHECKMATE GERMAN GREED IN FAR EAST.

The Kaiser's Government was informed as long ago as the first week of August, 1914, that the full military and naval power of Japan would be used whenever and wherever it might become necessary to checkmate Gorman greed in the Far East.

The circumstances of this intimation to Germany were as follows: Within a few hours after Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany the Kaiser's Ambassador in Tokio, a Saxon *grand seigneur* named Count Rex, called at the Japanese Foreign Office to inquire what the attitude of the Japanese Government would be in the European conflagration. Count Rex laboured with considerable eloquence, not unmixed with truculence, that the war was essentially a "European affair" and that Germany, who entertained feelings of great friendship for Japan, assumed that she would preserve strict neutrality.

The Japanese Foreign Minister informed the Ambassador that, for the present Japan's attitude was one of neutrality. Germany, however, would do well to bear in mind that Japan was Britain's Ally. If German longings to deal Great Britain blows whereever vulnerable points existed should lead the Germans, from their stronghold at Kiao-chiau, to menace such British interests, "let us say, hypothetically," as Wei Hai-wei or Hongkong, then Germany must understand the Anglo-Japanese alliance would come instantly into operation.

Again Count Rex waxed eloquent on the subject of Germany's "traditional" friendship for Japan, and again the Japanese Foreign Minister reminded him of what circumstances would forthwith provoke a breach in that friendship and of the alliance obligations which would make it inevitable.

"Then Count Rex became appealing. 'Germany is very strong—very strong indeed,'" he declared. "She is powerful enough to overcome all her enemies."

On August 24, 1914, our Far Eastern Ally declared war on Germany. The contingency of which the Japanese Foreign Minister had spoken had arrived. In the words of Japan's declaration, the "peace of the Far East was in jeopardy," Germany, at Kiaochau, being "busy with warlike preparations, while her armed vessels, cruising the seas of Eastern Asia, are threatening our commerce and that of our Ally."—"The Statesman."

GERMAN CULTURE.

ANALYZED BY MR. GERARD.

Certain germans have prated much of German "Kultur," have boasted of imposing this "Kultur" on the world by force of arms, writes Mr. Gerard in his new book. What is this German "Kultur?" A certain efficiency of Government obtained by keeping the majority of the people out of all voice in governmental affairs, a certain low cost of manufactured products or of carrying charges in the shipping trades made possible by enslaving the workmen, who toil long hours for small wages—a certain superiority in chemical production because trained chemists, willing to work at one semi-mechanical task, can be hired for less than a Fifth-avenue butler is paid in America, and a certain pre-eminence in military affairs reached by subjecting the mass of the people to the brutal, boorish, non-commissioned officers and the galling yoke of a militaristic system.

Subtract the German Jews and in the lines of real culture there would be little of the real thing left in Germany, Gutman, Bleichroeder, von Swabach, Friedlander-Fuld, Rathenau, Simon, Warburg, in finance; Borchardt and others in surgery, and almost the whole medical profession; the Mayers, the Ehrliche, Bamberger, Schiff, Newburger, Berthim, Paul Jacobson, in chemistry and research; Mendelssohn, and others, in music: Harden, Theodor Wolf, Georg Bernard, and Professor Stein in journalism. But why continue—about the only men not Jews prominent in the intellectual, artistic, financial, or commercial life of Germany are the pastors of the Lutheran churches.

FINGER BECOMES A THUMB.

A wonder of modern surgery was seen recently by the King and Queen in the course of their visit of inspection to the Reading War Hospital No. 1. Private Beesley who was a pianist before he became a soldier, had the thumb of his right hand shot away in action. The surgeons, foreseeing that this would be a grave handicap to him again in civil life, undertook to transplant the third finger of his left hand on the place where his thumb had been. The operation was quite successful, and Private Beesley, inspected by the King and Queen in the establishments of Sutton and Sons. In the flower seed room the Queen stopped for some minutes to examine an order which was being packed for the Graves Registration Committee of the Expeditionary Force in France. This consisted mainly of large packets of the great food campaign were afterwards told the King that he expects to be able to play again as well as ever. The munitions of the real thing left in Germany, Gutman, Bleichroeder, von Swabach, Friedlander-Fuld, Rathenau, Simon, Warburg, in finance; Borchardt and others in surgery, and almost the whole medical profession; the Mayers, the Ehrliche, Bamberger, Schiff, Newburger, Berthim, Paul Jacobson, in chemistry and research; Mendelssohn, and others, in music: Harden, Theodor Wolf, Georg Bernard, and Professor Stein in journalism. But why continue—about the only men not Jews prominent in the intellectual, artistic, financial, or commercial life of Germany are the pastors of the Lutheran churches.

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MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

"PATRIKA" ON SIGNIFICANCE OF "SOUL FORCE".

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

In noticing Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy the "Patrika" says the *soul-force*, which Mr. Gandhi preaches, is practically irresistible. Before it no brute-force can stand; and Mr. Gandhi is right, when he says that it is this *soul-force*, which will secure freedom for India without shedding a drop of human blood.

RELAXATION OF ARMS ACT.

RUMOURED EXEMPTIONS.

From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Various rumours are afloat in the air as to the relaxation of the Arms Act. It is said that the following four classes will be exempted from the operation of the Act, (a) zemdars with a rent roll exceeding Rs. 5,00, (b) those who have contributed over Rs50,000 on War Loans, (c) those who have sold away and are still holding G. P. notes and other British securities exceeding Rs. 50,000 in value, (d) pension holders getting more than Rs. 200 a month.

OFFEE PLANTERS IN MYSORE.

RANT OF TACCAVI LOANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 6.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders granting special loans to the coffee planters in Mysore State. Taccavi loans at the rate of not exceeding Rs. 30 per acre on an acreage under the coffee crops fully worked in 1917-18 and expected to be harvested in 1918-19, will be given. The actual rate will depend on the nature of the estate, prospect of the crops on the estate in 1918-19 and an aggregate area in respect of which applications for assistance may be received. The maximum rate prescribed for Taccavi loan will not apply. Loans will be disbursed only in cases in which the Government help is considered absolutely necessary and the amount of loan will be limited to such sum as is found essential after taking account of all other resources to enable the applicant to maintain his estate without any serious deterioration.

The order also states to ensure expeditious disposal of the loan application, a special officer will be appointed and a committee including the representative coffee planters of Kadur and Hassan districts will be associated with the special officer, who will be empowered to sanction loans up to Rs. 5,000 after consulting the Committee.

QUESTION OF POLITICAL DETENUS.

CAL GOVERNMENTS TO APPOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The resolutions of the recent War Conference at Delhi and the decisions of the Government of India thereon, have been related to all the departments, pointing out the necessity of exercising the most stringent economy in all directions.

With reference to the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea in the Imperial Legislative Council in March last urging the appointment of an Advisory Committee to deal with the question of the political detenus, the decision of the Government of India has been communicated to the local Governments with whom rests the question of the composition of the committee and the time of its appointment.

The question of granting commissions to Indians is still the subject of telegraphic correspondence between the Government of India and his Majesty's Government. It is understood that sometime ago the Government of India sent a specific recommendation to his Majesty's Government, the details of which are being carefully examined in all their bearings and the decisions may be expected early.

EMPIRE'S CRISIS.

DUTY OF INDIA TO HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 6.

The Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan, presiding over the Malabar District Conference, began by appealing for money and man-power for the war. He said the time had come for all shades of political opinion to sink differences in the face of a great common danger that seemed to threaten the very existence of the Empire. "Unite to-gether mental and moral forces to combat and renew efforts to help and promote the Allies' cause of human freedom. The time has come for all dutiful Indians to demonstrate their staunch and steadfast loyalty to the British throne by deeds rather than by words."

Referring to man-power, he said, the question should be solved in a manner worthy of the reputation of the district.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN KAIRA.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

MORE ATTACHMENTS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

Satyagraha Camp,
NADIAD, May 6.

The following further messages of sympathy with the Kaira people have been received by Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

Hubli:—The president of the meeting Mr. Hirajebhay Hormasjee wires: "Public meeting 28th, resolved express sympathy, support to Kaira cultivators urge Government grant suspension or inquiry condemn Mr. Pratt's speech of 12th."

Akot:—The President of the Home Rule League wires:—"Please convey heartfelt sympathies and full support to Kaira Passive Resisters on public behalf as resolved in yesterday's meeting."

Arni:—The President of the meeting Mr. Parasurama Naiker wires:—"Arni public meeting assembled send sympathy goodwill your selfless fight remember us Kaira brethren."

Salem:—A public meeting passed the following resolution:—

"The citizens of Salem in public meeting assembled beg to record their most hearty support to the Passive Resistance movement inaugurated by the people of Kaira, and join in the nation's profound gratitude to the brave raiyats and their heroic wives undergoing untold suffering in order that truth may triumph and that both the rulers and the ruled may realize the ultimate limitations of all government."

MORE ATTACHMENTS.

In Vauthwali—a village in Memdabad taluka the following materials from agriculturists were attached:—

A golden ring a golden anklet, 3 brass jars 1 kathrot, 1 small jar.

Attachments in Vadthal:—

Babar Soma a buffalo; Dhoribhai Girdharbhai, 4 maunds of Rai; Ottambhai, Girdharbhai, a buffalo; Dahyabhai Ottambhai, 1 brass jar; Daji Raiji, 5 brass utensils; Umed Jiva, 9 big and small brass vessels; Babarbhaiji, a buffalo; Shiva Mangal, 3 brass jars and a copper jar; Dhori Girdhar Nathu, 3 brass jars and a copper jar; Mulji Methar, 8 small thalis, two big kathrots; 2 pavali 2 brass jars, 1 tapelu; Shankerbhai Dajibhai, 10 maunds of rai; Vyas Moti Trambak, 17 maunds of rai; Bai Zaver, 3 brass utensils; Vaidya Shanaji Bhai, a buffalo; Joshi Prabhuram Judan, 2 brass vessels; Bava Bharosadas, Hiridas, one big brass utensil; Kashi Daval, a brass jar; Vyas Vasantrai Shankerlal, 6 maunds of zuver; 4 maunds of rice; 1 brass jar; 1 small brass jar; Magan Jadan, two jars, (brass); Asraf Abhram, a buffalo; Shukal Alam, a buffalo; Sahyin Shukla, a buffalo; Akbar Badu, a buffalo; Asman Amaji, a buffalo; Mathar Hussein a buffalo; Bai Jivan, 3 brass utensils; Muja Asman Sardar, got nothing; Jesang Mathur, 7 brass vessels; Mundas Mathur, 2 brass utensils; Lavar Asaram Laldas a buffalo; Lavar Aitram Jamnadas, a brass jar; Chatur Dahya, a buffalo; Moti Ranchhod, 5 maunds of rai; Shiva Bechar, a buffalo; Dhula Daval, a cup board; Vajas Achrotlal Gagal, a maund of rice; Chheln Bechar, a buffalo; Raiji Mangal, a buffalo; Bai Lala, a buffalo; Soma Khoda, 2 brass utensils.

Over and above these, attachments were made at many Dharalas.

RUSKIN'S TEA SHOP.

The penny packets of tea—containing just enough for one "brew"—which have recently come into favour in the grocery establishments of working-class districts were anticipated by John Ruskin when he opened his famous shop in Paddington Street, Notting Hill. His intention, he announced, was "to supply the poor with pure tea in packets as small as they choose to buy without making a profit on the subdivision," but after six months had to confess that the experiment was a failure. "The poor only like to buy their tea," he complained, "where it is brilliantly lighted and eloquently ticketed, and as I resolutely declined to compete with my neighbours either in gas or rhetoric the patient sub-division of my parcels passes little recognised as an advantage by my uncalculating public.—"Manchester Guardian."

"GRIEVANCES OF ARMY CLERKS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Drumsticks" in your issue of the 4th instant soaring from amongst the heights of Simla and enjoying a celestial climate, mourns over the action of Government in not allowing him privilege leave during these war times, although he is paid three times more than his confreres in the plains. He says he works from 9-30 to 5 p.m. and sometimes till 7 p.m. but what about the clerks in Military Offices in the plains serving in the S. & T., the Arsenals, and Medical, for whom there are no regular hours of attendance, since the outbreak of war! The average clerk in the plains puts in an average of 9 hours daily, year in and year out. No doubt leave is very essential for such workers, but if men in Simla, enjoying as they are the best of climate, and liberal pay with winter allowance to boot, still pine for privilege leave, what must not their breathren do, with the old ratcs of pay? They are a poorly paid lot with no overtime pay or bonus; clerks in the plains are liable for Field Service and many have returned from the front and still continue working hard while those in Simla and other administrative offices have no such fear of breaking their homes. Has "Drumsticks" given a single thought to the wretched condition of the army clerks in the plains? If not let him exchange his position. We are serving our King and Country like the loyal servants at the Headquarters and we don't care for leave, but to keep us fit, Government should at this stage at least improve our condition by granting us liberal bonus from time to time to face the stringent hard, ships due to dearness.—Yours, etc.

EXASPERATED.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	— —	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	— —	—
" " Sales of East Indian ..	— —	250
" " Imports	.. ..	3,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	.. ..	21.40
Egyptian F.G.F spot	— ..	29.98
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	July	25.30
	Oct.	24.65
	Jan.	24.41
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	24.42
	Oct.	23.61

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 3rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.27
June	..
July	20.01
Aug.	20.21

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
May:	20.25
May-June:	20.17
June-July.	20.09

Price taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 3rd.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
May	21.15
June	20.76
July	20.38
August	19.94
Sept.	19.56

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
May	19.95
May June	19.31
June-July	19.70

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, May 3rd.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
May	28.50
June	28.00
July	27.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 3rd:

M.G. Bengal	Good	17.05
" "	Fully Good	16.55
" "	Fine	16.02
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	17.43
" " "	Fully Good	18.93
" " "	Fine	18.34
" Broach	Good	20.13
" "	Fully Good	20.39
" "	Fine	20.64
" Scinde	Good	17.05
" "	Fully Good	16.55
" "	Fine	16.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	62 000
" Imports	14,000
" Stock	339,000
Actual Weekly Sales	12,000

GILLESPIE'S

MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL

LAMINGTON ROAD, CHOWPATTI,

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor, the Originator and Founder of systematic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

IF YOU WANT

to purchase or repair any kind of machinery such as Steam and Oil Engines Pumps, Water Tanks, Trusses, Grates Flour, Rice and Oil Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Pedestals, Bearings, Couplings, Shaft Collars or any kind of spare parts for Textile Gearings for Mill, Gin and Press, etc., please apply for full particulars which will be given free of charge.

NAVAGIRE & Co.,

Engineers, Iron Founders & Contractors,

6th Kumbharwada, BOMBAY 4.

"BURGOYNE" for RELIABILITY

BURGOYNE'S ONE SOLUTION JET BLACK

HAIR DYE

(GOLD MEDAL.)

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DEFIES DETECTION

BURGOYNE'S black is jet black.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India, and see that you get "Burgoyne's."

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.,

EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 2nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	61,400,000	Inc.	400,000
Public Deposits ..	34,400,000	Dec.	400,000
Other do. ..	137,700,000	Dec.	2,500,000
Govt. Securities ..	56,500,000	Dec.	100,000
Other do. ..	102,900,000	Dec.	1,900,000
Notes and Gold ..	30,400,000	Dec.	600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	—
" Exports to Great Britain	..	—	Nil
" " to Continent	..	..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	8½
Demand Bills ..	..	—	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	99¼

New York, May 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	75,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	4,000
" to Continent	..	..	Nil
Futures at New York July ..	..	..	24.92
" Oct. ..	..	..	24 23
" Jan ..	..	..	23.92
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	..	26.85
" Orleans	..	..	28.50
Futures at New Orleans July	..	..	24.09
" Oct.	..	..	23.29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	8½
Demand Bills ..	..	..	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	99¼

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..		68,600
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	26,000
" " to France and Continent	..	..	Nil
" " to Japan ..	..	..	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..	..	1,387,000
" " at Interior Ports	..	..	1,060,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	49 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers quiet.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	..	—	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	—	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	..	—	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	..	—	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans ..	..	—	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans ..	..	—	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	..	..	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal ..	..	..	48
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	..	62½
Government Securities 3 % ..	..	..	54
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	27.15½

London, May 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	49 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	..	—	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	—	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	—	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	..	—	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans ..	..	—	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans ..	..	—	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	..	..	Mutilated.
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	..	..	62½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	—	54
Government Securities 3 % ..	..	..	27.15½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	

London, May 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	49 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	..	—	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	—	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	—	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	..	—	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans ..	..	—	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans ..	..	—	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	..	..	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	..	..	Mutilated.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	..	62½
Government Securities 3 % ..	..	..	54
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, May 2nd.

5½ % 1925—1928	—	—	—	887
4½ % 1925—1945	—	—	—	819½
5% New	—	—	—	814½

London, May 3rd.

5½ % 1925—1928	—	—	—	887½
4½ % 1925—1945	—	—	—	819½
5% New	..	..	..	814½

London, May 4th.

5½ % 1925—1928	..	..	..	887½
4½ % 1925—1945	..	..	..	819½
5% New	..	..	..	814½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Bombay, quoted —	81

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Value .. .. — —	79/6

Tone:—Steady.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	610
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value — —	610
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm	
Tone of Linseed :—Firm but Inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Nominal Afloat Value —	610

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value — —	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper — —	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£119½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal .. .. —	19

Tone:—Neglected.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Value	3/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July ..	2/4½

Tone:—Dull.

London, May 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Bombay Paid Sellers	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid Sellers .. .. —	79/6

Tone:—Steady.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed :—Firm but inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Nominal Afloat Value —	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta. Value — —	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper — —	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal — —	£119½
Hard Spelter Nominal .. — —	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal — — — —	19

Tone:—Neglected.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July	2/4

Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 6.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach May was Rs. 728. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 726, declined to Rs. 719, improved to Rs. 722 and then fell to Rs. 720. Later on business was done at Rs. 716 and Rs. 714, and again at Rs. 716. The market continues irregular with frequent fluctuations on profit taking or buying. At Colaba transactions were made in Fine Broach May at Rs. 712 to Rs. 710, and closing rates were a sunder, the market again being steadier. In ready cotton there has been a demand for high class lots and stapled styles. Prices continue irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	—	—	Rs. 715
Fine Khamgaon Akola	"	—	—	" 665
Fully Good Bengal	"	—	—	" 541
Good Sawghaned Dharwar	May/June	—	—	" 713
" M. G. Coompta	"	—	—	" 717
" " Westerns	"	—	—	" 650

QUOTATIONS 10-30 P.M.

Broach May, fine closed quiet 721

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 6TH MAY, 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	630	615	560	510	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	625	610	555		"
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat		690	670		"
M.G. Nagpore ..		690	670		"
M.G. Yeotmal		680			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		670			"
M.G. Amraoti ..		670			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		635	645		ls
M.G. Khandesh ..			600		ls
M.G. Muthia ..		615	590		ls
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			710		"
M.G. Broach ..	730	725	717		ls

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 4th May 1918.

Cotton	8 502 bales.
Wheat	18,286 cwts.
Linseed	12,893 "
Rape, &c.	539 "
Gingellyseed	75 "
Poppyseed	316 "
Groundnuts	Nil "
Castorseed	2,633 "
Rice	19 864 "
Myrabollams	4,164 "
Cottonseed	719 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	5,631 "
Jowar	707 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	2,749 "

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..	625	610	555	505	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	620	605	550	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	595	..	Ready
Akola Khamg ..	..	655	635	..	Ready
Fair-StapleM.G.	..	..	..	..	..
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	665	645	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	675	655	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	685	665	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	685	665	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	730	725	717	..	Ready
Kadi Viramgam(M.G.)	..	..	705	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	610	585	..	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 6th 1918,—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
	Rs:	a.	p:	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	55	0	0	7	10	0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	55	0	0	7	10	0
" Karachi Bangla —	55	0	0	7	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	7	4	0	7	10	0
" Cawnpore —	7	0	0	7	6	0
" Yellow Cawnpore —	7	2	0	7	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	8	1	0	8	7	0
" Thin —	7	11	0	8	11	0
Teckseed, White 85-15 —	62	0	0	—	—	—
" Gajar 75-25 —	56	0	0	—	—	—
" Gajar 50-50 —	55	0	0	—	—	—
" Black —	50	0	0	—	—	—
Poppyseed, White —	9	0	0	9	14	0
Groundnuts —	43	0	0	—	—	—
Mowraseed —	5	0	0	5	6	0
Barley —	38	0	0	5	4	0
Castorseed —	47	0	0	9	10	0

Forward

	Rs:	as:	p:
Wheat April-May —	7	5	9
Linseed May —	6	8	3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 6th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10 —	As. 15
Shapurji No. 16 —	" 14
Simplex No. 16 —	" 14
Edward No. 10 —	" 14
Light Houses No. 6 —	" 13

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6th 1918

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic —	1 5 15/16
" Demand —	1 6 1
Bom. Acceptance 3m/s —	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand —	204
American Dollars —	279
Hongkong " —	207½
Shanghai —	206
Japan —	146
Singapore —	155½

Market steady.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Saturday the 4th instant.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Fort, Northern	1	0
Bhuleshwar	1	0
Sion	1	0
Mahim	1	1
Maratha Hospital	0	2
SMALL POX	16	6
CHOLERA	1	1

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	130	102	99

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-3.
Sovereign Rs. 17-7.

Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 112-10.
Silver 1st sett. Rs. 112-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 206½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 207⅛.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 298.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 141-8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 82.
3½ per cent. Paper 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but eased off during the course of the day on account of profit taking. At the close the market was steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock exchange:—

Standards, 1,805, Swadeshi 1,930, Simplex 757-8, Shapurji 125, Pearls 567-8, New Greats 325, Madhavji 2,100, Kohincor 1,380, Indian Malwa 360, Ind. Bleeching 162-8, Finlay 480, Fazulbhoy 760, David 550, Currimbhoy 352-8, Crescent 230, Century 422-8, Nagpur 2,525, Bombay United 855, Bombay Dyeing 1,155, Katni Ordi. 242-8, Tata Ordy. 245, Tata New Defd. 85 prem. Tata old Defd. 1,055, Tata New Defd. 335, Alcocks 795, Bombay Steam 302-8, Bombay Burma 1,105.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchanges:—

Standards 1,805, Swadeshi 1,930, Simplex 760, Pearls 565, Madhavji 2,102-8, Kohinoor 1,400, Ind. Bleeching 160, Fazulbhoy 757-8, Currimbhoy 350, Century 420, Bombay Dyeing 1,152-8, Bombay United 747-8, Advance 1,200, Katni ordy. 240, Tata New Ordy. 80 prem. Tata New Defd. 320 prem. Alcocks 800 Bombay Steam 300.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 4th May 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs:
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,46,90,240	
" Deposits at Branches ..	95,06,655	
		2,41,96,895
Other Deposits		18,05,54,141
Post Bills		7,289
Sundries		22,85 186
	Rs. ..	22,66,43,511

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	5,67 96,921
Other authorised Securities	20,09,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,03,12,743
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,01,59,273
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,38,59,182
Dead Stock	8,64,832
Stamps	10,327
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	5,42,068
Sundries	4,80,570
Cash	3,12,965
Rs. ..	22,66,43,511

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 6th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	542-8
Total up-to-date	27,48,230-0

Narendra Nath Banerjea, one of the accused in Gauhati conspiracy case, who was convicted by the Gauhati Special Tribunal and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, is being transferred to Benares to undergo trial in the Benares conspiracy case. It will be remembered that this youth had a fully loaded revolver and was accompanied by another man, who fired at a constable and wounded him when the party was rounded up near Gauhati.

HOW TO TAKE CORNS OUT SO THEY NEVER COME BACK.

"You simply use saltrated water, which does the trick for us soldiers every time, and also cures bunions, aching, tenderness, blisters, chilblains, or even rheumatic and gouty pains"—says

Sergt. C. S. TURNER, R.A.M.C.

Cutting the top of a corn off with a razor or burning it off with caustic lotions, plasters, etc., doesn't do any good. The root just sprouts right up again, and soon your corn has a brand new top on it, bigger than ever. The top is only dead skin anyway. The business end of a corn is the little pointed part, or core, that extends down into the toe. That is what hurts when it presses on sensitive nerves, and it is the part you have to get out. Cutting the top off an aching tooth wouldn't stop the ache. Same way with a corn. Don't worry about the top. Get the "root out permanently" by using a good big handful of the ordinary refined Rendel bath saltrates (you can get a half-pound at slight cost from any chemist) dissolved in a gallon or so of hot water. Just soak your feet in this for fifteen or twenty minutes then take hold of the corn with your fingers and out she'll come, root and all, like the hull comes out of a strawberry. Only a little hole or depression is left in the toe, and that soon closes, so there is nothing left in there to sprout a new corn again. It doesn't affect the surrounding flesh at all, but soon softens the whole of the corn. No burning or soreness, no pain, no danger, no trouble and no days of waiting to see whether that old corn is going to leave for good or come back to stay with you a while longer. Soften callouses the same way, then scrape off, and I don't dare tell you how quick this saltrates medicated water will always drive aches, chafes, blisters, etc., away, and even cure rheumatic or gouty pains. It would sound too good to be true, but thousands of soldiers can tell what wonderful stuff saltrated wafer is C. S. T.

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FOR THE YEAR 1918.

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There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,

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4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 6.

Rainfall has been heavy and nearly general in Bengal; local in Burma, and Assam. There have been few falls in Bihar, south Central Provinces, Mysore and South Madras. The chief amounts are Port Blair two inches, Rangoon one and a half, Mergui, Bassein, Dhubri, Chittagong one, Barisal, Calcutta and Dinajpur one and a half, Cox's Bazar two, Jessore, Bogra four and Mymensing three.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bihar and Orissa.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th May 19'8.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr....	29.733 inches
Temperature of Air	82.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	75.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.756 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.5 "
Minimum do. do.	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW.W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	133 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	6	m	7	17	25 3	6	m	1	23	18 6
			7	35a	26 4			1	26a	19 1
Tues.	7	m	8	33	26 5	7	m	2	16	17 2
			8	36a	26 10			2	32a	18 9
Wed.	8	m	9	34	27 0	8	m	3	6	15 10
			9	29a	27 4			3	30a	18 4
Thur	9	m	10	26	28 11	9	m	3	49	14 10
			10	18a	27 8			4	23a	18 0
Fri	10	m	11	12	29 8	10	m	4	53	14 1
			11	5a	27 10			5	12a	17 9
Sat.	11	m	11	58	30 1	11	m	5	16	13 9
			11	50a	27 9			6	0a	17 9
Sun.	12		0	43a	30 0	12	m	5	58	13 10
								6	47a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 6 (Monday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
" 7 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 2m.
" 8 (Wednesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 9 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.
" 10 (Friday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.
" 11 (Saturday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
" 12 (Sunday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 10th May 4d. 3h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 7h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 2.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th May, 1918, was 29.944 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is in defect at Delhi. Night temperature is in excess at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is moderately below the average in the eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature continues above the average in the north of the division; night temperature is in excess in north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in the north of Gujarat and of Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch. Day temperature is below normal round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has risen in the east of the division. Temperature is slightly above normal in the north-west but has decreased in the south-eastern districts where the minimum is now in slight defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable excess in south Hyderabad, but continues locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred in the south of the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and the south-west of the Peninsula, Coimbatore reporting 0.68in. of rain. Dust-storms are reported from the south-west Punjab and the west of the Central Provinces. The sea is going down at Colombo.

Thunderstorms appear probable in the south of the Peninsula and dust or thunderstorms in the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 6th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Humidity.	Rainfall		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (6th May)	85.7	75.6	71	..	6.23	—4.71
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th May)	101.2	86.1	22	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.8	85.5	38	..	3.65	+1.34
Rawalpindi	99.5	67.4	27	..	19.66	+9.46
Lahore	103.8	73.0	49	..	4.25	+0.45
Hissar	106.6	76.8	44	..	1.13	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	99.4	75.8	72	0.02	1.22	—1.98
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	101.8	79.2	58	..	0.76	—1.77
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	98.6	77.1	62	..	0.66	—1.56
Allahabad	99	76.0	63	..	0.42	—1.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	87.6	78.5	78	..	1.54	—0.05
Ajmer	103.2	83.8	24	..	0.25	—1.30
Jaipore	..	..	..	..	0.34	—1.31
Kotah	103.0	80.3	24	..	..	..
Mount Abu	89.0	69.2	30	..	0.12	—1.24
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	75.3	72	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka	88.3	79.4	82	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval	86.1	79.6	79	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot	103.1	70.8	70	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para	98.6	74.8	74	..	0	—0.69
Surat	95.1	76.9	64	..	0	—0.39
Ahmedabad	105.1	78.0	63	..	0	—0.43
Deesa	105.8	74.8	58	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch	106.2	77.6	31	..	0.06	—0.86
Indore	105.9	77.1	53	..	0.21	—0.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.8	81.8	38	..	1.30	—1.57
Saugor	103.0	78.3	22	..	0.14	—2.49
Hoshangabad	110.5	84.8	22	..	0.37	—1.58
Khandwa	109.2	81.2	34	..	0.04	—1.28
Akola	110.1	83.7	27	..	0.27	—1.94
Amraoti	109.3	81.3	26	..	0.16	—2.17
Nagpur	109.3	81.4	46	..	0.40	—2.75
Chanda	105.1	78.0	63	0.27	0.64	—2.85
Raipur	106.9	77.6	40	..	1.19	—1.73
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.5	73.6	75	..	1.46	+0.81
Ratnagiri	88.1	78.7	66	..	0.99	+0.35
Marmugao	89.5	80.7	72	..	5.96	+3.84
Karwar	91.9	78.2	73	..	1.14	—1.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.1	71.2	23	..	1.61	+0.55
Ahmednagar	103.9	68.5	33	..	3.13	+1.34
Poona	100.4	69.5	63	..	3.91	+2.12
Sholapur	107.2	78.8	27	..	1.20	—1.03
Bijapur	105.5	75.2	40	..	1.16	—1.21
Belgaum	95.6	66.7	66	..	7.51	+3.30
Aurangabad	105.6	74.1	26	..	0.41	—1.36
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.4	79.7	42	..	0.39	—2.49
Hyderabad	103.4	77.0	78	..	3.78	+0.47
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.3	84.6	69	..	2.69	—2.50
Calicut	89.8	77.4	85	..	8.75	—2.97
Cochin	93.4	79.5	72	..	18.02	+0.36
Colombo	88.6	76.0	92	0.46	27.07	—12.54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.4	78.2	78	..	13.74	+6.13
Bellary	100.5	75.7	67	0.03	3.09	—0.61
Cuddapah	100.7	83.1	58	..	5.78	+0.34
Madras	92.5	77.3	79	..	22.34	+1.24
Bangalore	98.0	69.6	65	..	5.19	—1.01
Coimbatore	97.2	66.5	72	0.68	9.01	+1.08
Trichinopoly	103.2	80.2	75	..	8.32	—3.39
Negapatam	93.1	82.7	76	..	38.06	+7.79

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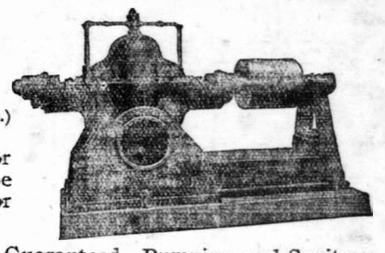

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